

Filipino Held Incommunicado Despite Lifting of Martial Law

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

MANILA — Despite the lifting of martial law last month and the release of more than 100 political prisoners, Cristina Montiel, whose husband was arrested Dec. 2, has still not been permitted to see or communicate with him, nor has he been allowed to consult a lawyer.

Rolando Montiel is apparently being held as a suspect in the wave of bombings that culminated in October with an explosion at the Manila convention of the American Society of Travel Agents. One person was killed and about 70 were injured.

U.S. News Official Warns Unesco On Moves to Regulate Journalists

United Press International

PARIS — An American news executive said Monday that any attempt by the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization to issue regulations to protect journalists would actually harm them.

Chinese Warned Speech Freedom Is Not Absolute

Reuters

PEKING — The Communist Party told citizens Monday that they could not have absolute freedom of speech.

"Freedom of speech does not mean that you can simply say what you want to say or what you like saying," the official People's Daily said in a long article.

In a separate report, another official newspaper, Guangming Daily, attacked officials who it said were calling for Western-style democracy.

The articles were the latest in a series warning Chinese against opposition to party policies. Diplomatic sources interpret the articles as an ideological crackdown on dissent.

position candidates, led by former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., were defeated by candidates supporting President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mrs. Montiel said of her husband, who was a seminary student for two years, that "his deeply rooted Christian faith is behind all his activities." Many Roman Catholics, including many priests and nuns, play active opposition roles.

\$6,000 Bounty
Asked whether her husband participated in the bombings, she finally said, "You will have to ask him yourself." At the time of his arrest Mr. Montiel had a \$6,000 price on his head.

The perpetrators called themselves the April 6 Liberation Movement, recalling a noisy demonstration against martial law in 1978 for several hours on the eve of legislative elections. All the op-

told he was being detained at a constabulary camp near Manila but whenever she and the couple's 4-year-old son went there, the local commander, Lt. Col. Pedro Lumhres, denied he was there.

Even when Mrs. Montiel obtained permission from Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Barbero to see her husband and was assured by an aide to Mr. Barbero that he was at Col. Lumhres' camp, the officer denied his presence.

"I was starting to believe him," she said of the colonel's denials, although on one occasion she and her husband caught a glimpse of each other when he looked out a window in Col. Lumhres' house while she pleaded with the officer.

On Jan. 31 the colonel finally showed Mrs. Montiel an empty room, telling her that her husband had been transferred to an undisclosed location in Manila. Last week Mr. Barbero assured her that she would be allowed to see him soon.

Court Urged to Intervene
Now, for the first time since the lifting of martial law, a writ of habeas corpus has been requested. Lawyers have asked the Supreme Court to release Mr. Montiel and the man arrested with him, Jesus Cellaño. They asserted that despite the lifting of martial law, the military was ignoring orders from civilian superiors by refusing access to the prisoners by their families and lawyers.

Mr. Montiel, whose father is a retired senior military officer still working in the government, was a sociology student when he dropped out of college in 1971 to become a volunteer social worker in the Escopa slum district. He organized a demonstration to protest corruption and inefficiency in a government home for the handicapped poor.

A few months after the declaration of martial law and four days before the couple were to be married, Mr. Montiel was arrested. He was detained for more than two months on unspecified subversion charges. Six days after his release, the marriage took place.

Mr. Montiel went to work for Student Catholic Action as a supervisor of community activities and was detained for a second time in 1974 for holding a protest meeting at a novitiate; that time he was held for four months.

On his release he returned to the university and earned a degree in social work in 1977. He worked in the slums for a Catholic community welfare group, for the Labor Ministry and, until he went underground last July, for the Ministry of Human Settlements headed by Mr. Marcos' wife, Imelda.

'How-to' Book on Polish Police Guide Briefs Activists on Resisting Harassment

By John Danton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The latest best-seller in Poland is a 23-page pamphlet that can fit into a breast pocket, costs the equivalent of 60 cents and contains the kind of information that has never been seen in print here before.

It is called "The Citizen and the Security Services — A Manual of Social Life in the People's Republic of Poland," and it carries practical instructions on how to stand up under harassment and interrogation by the secret police. The booklet contains such tips as these for political activists:

- A summons that is not properly filled out in every space can go legally unanswered.
- Do not respond to informal requests by security police officials for a "meeting" because such encounters might lead to entanglement through blackmail.
- Demand to know the reasons for detention, do not sign anything, and send written complaints to the prosecutor.
- Above all, do not answer questions or provide even seemingly meaningless information because it might be used to break others or to fabricate a case.

"What is important to remember is that interrogators do not care for the truth," it says. "Evidence for an act of accusation does not have to contain a word of truth. Words are the evidence — no matter what words."

The unsigned pamphlet was produced by an underground publishing house and was evidently compiled by persons who had frequent dealings with the secret police. It first appeared in September, amid the rush of hopes for political liberalization brought about by the Gdansk strikes in August. It has already gone through three printings.

The book concentrates on techniques used by the secret police to obtain information. But it also outlines sections of the Criminal Code stipulating certain rights accorded suspects and witnesses.

Most are unaware of these rights, and the police are hardly disposed to inform them.

It is possible to cite Article 166, which permits witnesses not to answer questions. The pamphlet says: "The witness does not have to explain his refusal. It is extremely important to refuse answers because one who is a witness today can be the accused tomorrow and his answers can be used against him. If you are not strong enough to refuse, you can say, 'I do not remember.' But this is not a good solution because it gives an opportunity for conversation, which should not be done under any circumstances."

Under Polish law, the book says, persons who are detained are entitled to know the reason. They should demand to know the reason, the pamphlet says, even though they will probably not be told. "Sometimes we are told it is because we look like a dangerous criminal," it goes on. "The militia man simply says he was 'told' or 'answers,' 'Do not be so curious or I'll smash your face.'"

The pamphlet paints a dark picture of the operations of the secret police, asserting that they try to obtain information through illegal means, including lies, blackmail, threats, slander, force and imprisonment. It counsels a firm refusal to cooperate because any sign of wavering will be seized upon.

"They are on the lookout for weak people," readers are warned. "If during the first talk, we do not give a strong 'no,' they begin the telephone calls, the visits at home and at work and the offer of meetings."

"After a while, we are tired of it and surrender and 'for the sake of peace' agree to sign some sort of a paper, which most often is a promise to remain silent about these talks. Such a document can be easily changed, by cutting out a few words and piecing them together, and used as blackmail."

Readers are left with a final cautioning message: "When we are under interrogation, we should remember that one day we will be set free and will have to look our friends in the eye."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Doubts Motives of Apartheid

GENEVA — A representative of the Reagan administration denounced South Africa's apartheid policy Monday, but questioned motives of critics whose governments did not observe even minimal standards of human rights.

Richard Schifter told the UN Human Rights Commission that the United States abhorred apartheid. But "strident rhetoric and radical action" could encourage violence in South Africa, he said.

Mr. Schifter did not name any country but told the commission its debate on southern Africa: "We have reason to question the actions of those who mount criticism of the human rights movement in countries when their own systems of government fail to observe minimal standards of human rights."

Welsh Miners Set Strike to Protest

LONDON — Miners in South Wales voted Monday to protest the government's decision to close five of the area's 26 pits, probably to be joined by miners throughout England and Scotland next week, union leaders said.

Emlyn Williams, the South Wales miners' union president, said Welsh miners would walk off the job Tuesday to protest the pit-closings.

Mick McGahey, a leader of the Scottish miners' union, said he would probably join the strike next Monday, and members would be asked to strike if the National Coal Board holds to its plans in that district.

Iranian Intellectuals Protest Islamic

TEHRAN — A group of 38 prominent Iranian intellectuals, many of them opponents of the late shah, said Monday that the Islamic rule had brought repression, torture and injustice back to Iran.

The charges were made in an open letter signed by lawyers and journalists who accused the Islamic authorities of human rights, showing contempt for the masses, suppressing liberties and leading the country toward economic disaster.

Academics in Tehran said the letter, circulated in the widespread and growing disenchantment among intellectuals with the course of events in Iran.

Egypt Ratifies Nuclear Nonproliferation

CAIRO — Egypt's People's Assembly (parliament) ratified the Nonproliferation Treaty on Monday, clearing the way for the purchase of nuclear power stations from France and the U.S.

Egypt signed an agreement in principle with France for nuclear power stations, worth an estimated \$2 billion, and with the U.S. for a similar deal. The government had announced negotiations with the United States for other stations. Talks began in 1979 because Cairo objected to inspection conditions set by the U.S.

According to informed sources, Egypt, which plans to build nuclear power plants by the end of the century, is considering the purchase of up to three stations from the Westinghouse Corp.

Prague Accuses French Attaches of Espionage

PRAGUE — Two French military attaches were expelled from the Czechoslovak capital Monday, accused of espionage activities last week and two Czechoslovak officers ordered to leave Paris in retaliation, according to a Czechoslovak news agency Monday.

The Foreign Ministry communiqué confirmed a report last week that the French Foreign Ministry that two French military attaches had asked to leave Czechoslovakia. The announcement also said the ministry protested "the groundless demand" of the French authorities for two Czechoslovak military officers to leave France.

Czechoslovakia claimed that French military officers had entered limits military areas and engaged in "intelligence gathering activities." Sources in Prague said the incidents — the first in December, the earlier this month — were believed to have occurred near Soviet encampments.

Exit Visas Rise Sharply For Jews in Soviet Union

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Without explanation, the Soviet Union has resumed issuing visas to large numbers of Jews who have long sought to emigrate.

After peaking at 51,320 in 1979, the number of Jews emigrating by way of Vienna, the principal exit route, fell sharply in the middle of last year. The total for 1980 was 21,471, according to figures issued in New York last month by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Fewer than 900 Jews arrived in Vienna in December.

But in the second week of January, according to Jewish sources in Moscow, the official attitude became more lenient. One source estimated that visas are currently being processed at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 a month in Moscow alone, with others being granted in Odessa, Kiev, Kharkov, Vilnius and other cities.

"I estimate that we are back to a rate of about 36,000 a year," said a Jewish scientist who has been waiting almost a decade for his visa and has still heard nothing. "Of course we don't know how long it will last. We can only watch, day by day, and hope that this will continue."

Repeatedly Refused
Another source reported that on one day last week the Interior Ministry issued 170 visas, staying open until 10 p.m. to complete the work.

Among those who have been granted permission to leave have been a number of people who have been repeatedly refused permission in the past. Jewish activists listed Lev Roithurd, an Odessa engineer; Emanuel L. Likhiterov, a Moscow journalist; Yevgeny Zhitskiy, a Moscow dentist; and Khanna A. Yelinson, a Moscow engineer, among those leaving.

Some of those who have been issued visas have been waiting for almost a decade. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 people, and possibly as many as 50,000, who have been refused visas. Exact figures are impossible to ascertain because many people who are turned down mention the fact to one, fearing that they may lose their jobs.

When the flow of visas was cut to a trickle last summer, Western diplomats and Jews active in the emigration movement at first thought the cutback resulted from the fact that officials were busy processing visas for visitors to the Moscow Olympics. But the curtailment continued after the Olympics ended.

Toward the end of last year, it was believed that the cutback was a reprisal against the United States for cutting trade with the Soviet Union after the intervention in Afghanistan.

Nkomo Supporters Surrender to Army

From Agency Dispatches

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Holdout rebel guerrillas, who took part in savage factional fighting in which an estimated 300 people died last week, surrendered Monday to Zimbabwe Army troops.

Escorted by armed black troops from the regular army, between 1,500 and 2,000 followers of the minority leader, Joshua Nkomo, ended a four-day stalemate, surrendered their weapons and boarded a convoy of 60 army trucks for transport out of the battle-ravaged township of Entumbane.

In the early evening, the trucks began taking the guerrillas to an isolated military rifle range 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city. The trucks — some carrying government troops with machine guns — were escorted by police on motorcycles.

Troops from the former Rhodesian Army, now backing Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, ringed the guerrillas with mortars and machine guns. Others manned positions near the area as soldiers from Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) loaded bedding and mattresses into military trucks.

Soviet Rifles Waved
The men in the first trucks to leave appeared to be unarmed, but 55 trucks left the township later with ZIPRA forces in the first two vehicles waving Soviet AK-47 assault rifles. Another vehicle appeared to be full of weapons.

Mr. Mugabe had insisted that the ZIPRA guerrillas be disarmed before they leave for their new camp. But the rebels, deeply suspicious of a cease-fire plan and fearing attack by both Mr. Mugabe's supporters in the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) and by former army members, had refused to hand over their weapons.

Senior military sources said that under the compromise between the government and ZIPRA commanders, the guerrillas were being allowed to retain some weapons at their new camp. But the sources said the large number of troops around Entumbane on Monday was intended as a warning that if the ZIPRA men did not move they faced the threat of attack.

In a message to ZIPRA men, the state radio said their comrades had been disarmed and that they should report to Entumbane to join the convoy, leaving the civilian homes where many had taken refuge.

No ZANLA Weapons
Under the terms of the cease-fire that ended last week's clashes in Bulawayo, both ZIPRA and ZANLA forces were to move out of Entumbane, where they had been quartered close to each other. About 2,000 ZANLA men left Sunday — after surrendering their weapons — and were quartered at another rifle range about 20 miles northeast of Bulawayo.

Entumbane was the scene of battles last week between the two opposing factions. Troops from the former Rhodesian Army made it a three-sided battle by firing on the two guerrilla factions.

Somalia Reports Border Tension

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — A Somali government spokesman was quoted Monday as saying that Somali troops are "face-to-face" with Ethiopian troops at the border, after clashes in the Ogaden desert province of Ethiopia between Ethiopian forces and guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front.

Mohammed Siad Samatar, minister of state for political affairs in the office of President Mohammed Siad Barre, was quoted by Mogadishu radio as reiterating his government's position that "there is no single Somali soldier in the Ogaden."

But he said that Ethiopian forces had occupied sectors along the Ogaden border with Somalia after clashes with the guerrillas — who, he said, receive diplomatic and humanitarian support from Somalia. He was interviewed Sunday.

18 Held in Contempt In Ohio School Strike

United Press International

RAVENNA, Ohio — Seventeen striking teachers and their negotiator have been jailed after refusing to post \$1,000 surety bonds for violating a court ban on picketing in their four-month strike. The bond would be forfeited to the school board if they picketed again.

The 18 jailed Sunday were among 29 persons charged with contempt of court Feb. 9 after a demonstration outside Ravenna High School. Three were found guilty Saturday of violating the picketing ban and fined \$200 each.



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Support Slip For Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

ico City to present Latin American governments with evidence of viet bloc assistance to the guerrillas, according to reports in Washington. A U.S. diplomatic source in Western Europe on a mission.

"In El Salvador, the guerrillas could not defeat the army and the army could not defeat the guerrillas," Cmdr. Tomas Borge said. Nicaragua's interior minister said in a recent interview: "Things cannot continue like this. It is convenient neither for the government nor for the guerrillas."

He insisted that the Salvadoran people had to receive their own political differences, but added that Nicaragua was willing to join the countries of the region — Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Ecuador, even the United States — in negotiating a nonviolent settlement.

While Mexico and Venezuela have recently supported rebel sides in El Salvador, both seem alarmed by signs that Reagan administration favors military solution in El Salvador involving the outright defeat of guerrillas.

GOP Leaders Urge Support for Cuts in Budget

and will be able to reduce the heavy burden of taxation on our people — taxation that stifles industrial growth and individual initiative.

Sen. Pat V. Dornick, R-N.M., chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that Mr. Reagan's proposals would bring inflation down to "a reasonable level" by 1984 if Congress approved the president's whole package of \$48 billion in cuts in this fiscal year and the next.

"The real test will be whether it

can be kept together during the legislative journey," Sen. Dornick said. "It is important that it not be cut up piecemeal by various congressional committees."

Possible Problems

But possible problems in enacting all the cuts Mr. Reagan is expected to propose were raised from sources as diverse as the Defense Department and the American Medical Association.

Some officials of the medical group, which was meeting in Chi-

cago, expressed anxiety at reports that the administration might call for cuts of \$2 billion in Medicare, Medicaid and other health programs.

"When you start manipulating a system that treats 3 million people a day, you'd better be a little careful before jumping off the cliff," said Dr. James H. Sammons, executive vice president of the association. "We simply are not going to stand still if we are the only part of the economy cut."

And in Washington, the Army has asked the Reagan administration to exempt it from the freeze on U.S. hiring so that it can add 30,000 civilian workers to its labor force in the next 18 months.

The request, which would have the effect of adding to the military force by freeing personnel from clerical duties, was sent to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, along with a list of proposed revisions in the 1981 and 1982 military budgets, Pentagon officials said.

Mr. Weinberger and his staff have been working on new estimates calling for a \$7-billion increase in this fiscal year's defense budget of \$171 billion, and a \$25-billion increase in the 1982 budget, bringing it to a total of \$200 billion.

Mr. Reagan is still working on the sweeping budget reductions and tax cuts that he will present to Congress on Wednesday.

Reagan Will Form Councils on Policy Within Cabinet

Cabinet member involved in policy-making Cabinet councils.

"The Cabinet meetings have not turned into a rambling, multivocal debating society with voluminous talk," Mr. Meese said. "The Cabinet as a whole has worked so well together that it has not been necessary in some instances to set up an executive committee."

Mr. Meese said that in addition to the National Security Council, which is established by law, Mr.

Reagan intends to have Cabinet councils on economic affairs, on natural resources and environment, on human resources, on commerce and trade, and on food and agriculture.

The Reagan plan would put the six Cabinet councils under the leadership, respectively, of the secretary of state, Treasury, interior, health and human services, commerce, and agriculture. The councils would develop policy options; Mr. Reagan would then meet with them for the main policy discussions and decisions.

This step would carry the concept of Cabinet-level committees further than any previous administration. In addition to the National Security Council, President Richard M. Nixon had a Domestic Council and President Gerald R. Ford had an Economic Policy Board.

Mr. Meese, who played a central role in organizing the Cabinet network and also managed Mr. Reagan's Cabinet affairs when he was governor of California, said the new Cabinet structure was in keeping with Mr. Reagan's repeated pledges during the campaign to have his Cabinet rather than the White House staff take the lead in helping him to formulate policy.

Honecker Says Unified Germany May Be Possible

BERLIN — Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has raised the possibility of the eventual reunification of Germany under Communism, abandoning a 10-year-old doctrine under which the postwar division of the nation was considered irrevocable.

It is the first time since he took office in 1971 that the first secretary of the East German Communist Party has mentioned the possibility of a reunited German state, but West German officials in Bonn said the statement appeared to be mainly aimed at a domestic audience.

To ensure efficient management of the Cabinet and prompt response to presidential decisions, Mr. Meese explained, the network of councils will be monitored by computerized follow-up memorandums and deadlines for Cabinet action, supervised by Craig Fuller, the Cabinet secretary.

The Reagan plan, Mr. Meese said, is to have the full Cabinet meet three or four times a month.

Las Vegas Probe Of Fire Widened

LAS VEGAS — Arson investigators are looking at statements by two friends of the bushy held in connection with the Las Vegas Hilton fire, and have found new evidence that show the blaze was arson-caused, authorities said.

Philip Bruce Cline, 23, was held for investigation of murder and arson in Tuesday night's fire, which killed 8 persons, injured 198, and caused \$10-million damage to the hotel. Investigators are trying to determine how three fires erupted after the largest blaze started on the eighth floor. "We feel there is at least one other person involved," a fire department captain said.

Assails Shuttle

Pravda accused the shuttle on Monday of using the space shuttle purposes. Unfortunately, the shuttle is not a scientific fantasy but a real military preparation for the space shuttle — have an immediate Soviet Communist paper said.

The change by Mr. Honecker was seen as a return to the policies of his predecessor, Walter Ulbricht, who repeatedly called for unification under an East German-style system.

7 Swedish Papers Struck

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Union of Journalists decided Monday to carry out its first strike in 30 years after mediators failed to reach an agreement with the Employers Association for a new contract. Seven newspapers will be affected by the strike.

Exit Visas Risk For Jews in Soviet

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3 DIE IN IOWA — Rescuers pulled a man to safety at a reservoir in Des Moines, Iowa, but were unable to save his wife and another couple after two snowmobiles fell through the ice.

Census Data Aided Internments in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has confirmed that despite widespread impressions to the contrary, it provided information during World War II that helped the War Relocation Authority locate Japanese-Americans for internment in special camps.

turned over to immigration officials.

Mr. Barabba's letter to Mr. Okamura makes clear that while the statements may have been technically correct, they were misleading.

The information about the bureau's role came to light in a recent letter from Census Director Vincent Barabba to Raymond Okamura of Berkeley, Calif. It contradicted the general impression left by statements from Mr. Barabba and other Census Bureau officials over the past year when they held that the bureau had resisted War Department efforts to obtain names in the surge of anti-Japanese feeling after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Following the events at Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, Mr. Barabba wrote, "a bureau statistician was assigned to the West Coast to assist in the statistical work of the War Relocation Authority. Officials at bureau headquarters prepared a duplicate set of punch cards which were used to tabulate information on the geographic concentrations of Japanese-Americans, primarily in California.

Mozambique Court Sentences 4 to Die

MAPUTO, Mozambique — A military tribunal sentenced to death four persons described as counterrevolutionaries and ordered jail terms of 8-14 years for 27 others for crimes connected with the anti-government Free Africa Movement, the national news agency AIM reported Monday.

Correct but Misleading

The statements by Mr. Barabba and others were an attempt to reassure persons of Hispanic origin that even if they were in the United States illegally, they could feel safe about allowing themselves to be counted in the 1980 census. They were told that their names would be kept confidential and not

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Back to Fundamentals

To cut next year's U.S. budget by \$50 billion is possible — in principle. It is possible even while raising military spending, and without gross inequities or the destruction of valuable social protections. But it remains very much to be seen whether President Reagan and Congress can actually agree on cuts that meet those standards.

What if even the most dubious kinds of spending turn out to be sufficiently well defended by their armies of lobbyists and beneficiaries that they are, as a matter of practical politics, beyond reach? That would threaten to throw the whole burden onto the least influential and most vulnerable Americans. In that case, higher taxes would be preferable. There are always two ways to cure a budget deficit. If Mr. Reagan can't achieve a consensus on cuts in spending, he will have a duty to let taxes rise.

As the president and Congress gather their forces to push the budget down, it might be useful to recall what's been pushing it up. In the mid-1960s, Congress and President Johnson decided to provide medical insurance to the people receiving Social Security benefits. There was little real thought about the future cost. The economy was growing extremely rapidly, and people spoke of the growth dividend that was being generated in federal revenues.

In the early 1970s, Congress and President Nixon collaborated on an enormous expansion of Social Security benefits. It meant a rise in payroll taxes, but the Vietnam War was coming to a close and military appropriations were rapidly being released for social programs including, indirectly, more generous Social Security benefits. Over the years many other programs also grew, but among the major ones none went up so fast as Social Security and Medicare.

But in the mid-1970s, the economy ceased to grow as rapidly as it had previously done, and the growth dividend faltered. At the same time, it became clear that military spending had been pushed too low for safety, and presidents, beginning with Mr. Ford, began to put some of the peace dividend back into defense — a process that Mr. Reagan means to accelerate.

The American population is growing older, and the cost of health care is rising rapidly. Together, out of the current budget of \$663 billion, Social Security and Medicare get

\$178 billion — more than the current allotment for defense — and they are now rising by more than \$25 billion a year. That's why the revenues from the payroll tax are under strain again, despite the large increase in the tax rate last month.

Since Mr. Reagan said last week that he will not try to restrain the rise of either Social Security's basic retirement benefits or Medicare, savings will have to be found somewhere else.

The Defense Department, as the other center of high growth, will have a special obligation to prune its budget. There's no particular reason to think that this department has been more efficiently run, over the years, than the others. The danger in setting spending levels as measures of military effort, as both the last administration and the present one have done, is that waste counts as much as the shrewdest investment. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will owe the United States a better indicator of U.S. military capability than merely the rise in the appropriations. But defense spending is still much lower, in relation to the size of the economy, than it was in the early 1960s before Vietnam. It is the pensions and the medical benefits that are larger.

When Mr. Reagan addresses Congress on Wednesday evening, laying out in greater detail his plans for the budget and taxation, he is likely to get a highly sympathetic response. Clearly, most Americans share his visceral feeling that the budget has got too big, too loose and too ready to expand itself mindlessly. But the budget is, after all, little more than a catalog of the promises that Americans as a society have made to each other over the years. Some of those promises are now obsolete, and some have been fulfilled. But many remain entirely valid — as Mr. Reagan has explicitly recognized — and they deserve to be defended.

Over the past 15 years the United States has got itself into trouble by making very generous commitments while refusing to pay the full costs of them. It won't be until the end of the congressional session, 10 months from now, that the United States will know what actually can be cut from the budget — and at whose expense. But then it will be up to the president and Congress to set taxes to meet public responsibilities, and not the other way around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Life in Donetsk

Alexei Nikitin, 41, is a mining engineer in the Soviet Ukrainian city of Donetsk who, 10 years ago, fell afoul of the authorities for taking up the cause of workers who had been cheated of their wages and forced to work in unsafe mines. He was punished with a 10-year regime of prisons and police-run psychiatric hospitals. Released, he nonetheless sought out Western journalists to introduce them to life in his city.

Four days after Mr. Nikitin received the press, he was arrested. It is now reported that he has been sent to the police-run Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. It is his second tour. In an earlier four-year stay, he had been pronounced "psychopathological — simple form" by a panel that included a man who took off his doctor's outfit at the end of each session to reveal a KGB colonel's uniform underneath. He had been confined to a 26-by-20 room with 30 wretched men. He had been injected with sulphazin, which felt "like a drill boring into your body that gets worse and worse until it's more than you can stand — it's impossible to endure," he told Western reporters.

At this point late in the 20th century it is no surprise to find the Soviet government brutalizing an honest person, a member of the Communist Party but one who has been trying to help his fellow workers win some of the rights and benefits theoretically (key word) guaranteed by their country's laws and constitution. The surprise is perhaps that there are still individuals brave enough to make the kind of statement Mr. Nikitin has been making for the last 10 years.

But what can be said of a government that, not for the first time, perverts the instruments of healing into tools to destroy a healthy man? It begins to look, moreover, as though the KGB allowed Mr. Nikitin his Western press contacts in order to set up a reprisal meant to be doubly intimidating: to wreak vengeance on him in full public view. If that is the case, the KGB should know, as should Mr. Nikitin, that nothing more effectively confirms the dark picture of Soviet life he drew than the KGB's punishment of him for drawing it. His courage and his government's depravity stand at opposite extremes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Checking the Nonaligned Drift

After the Havana nonaligned summit in 1979 and before the Baghdad summit in 1982, the New Delhi ministerial conference which ended last week held an important place in ensuring that the Cuban-led drift of the movement towards alignment with Moscow was checked.

The early portents were not propitious as India, the organizer of the meeting, appeared set to follow the path charted by Cuba and other Soviet proxies. But the overwhelming majority stood up to this challenge and managed to arrest the process of subversion eating away at the moral edifice of nonalignment.

This is the main achievement of the New

Delhi conference, for the nonaligned movement is a moral force or it is nothing.

The call in the New Delhi declaration for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea saved the movement from moral decrepitude, but there is still some way to go before contemporary nonalignment is cleansed of pro-Soviet impurities which did not allow clear international transgressors to be named.

It is a pity that so much time has to be spent on defending the principles of the movement when so many problems, particularly economic, cry out for attention. But such action is necessary if the movement is to have meaning and impact.

— New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

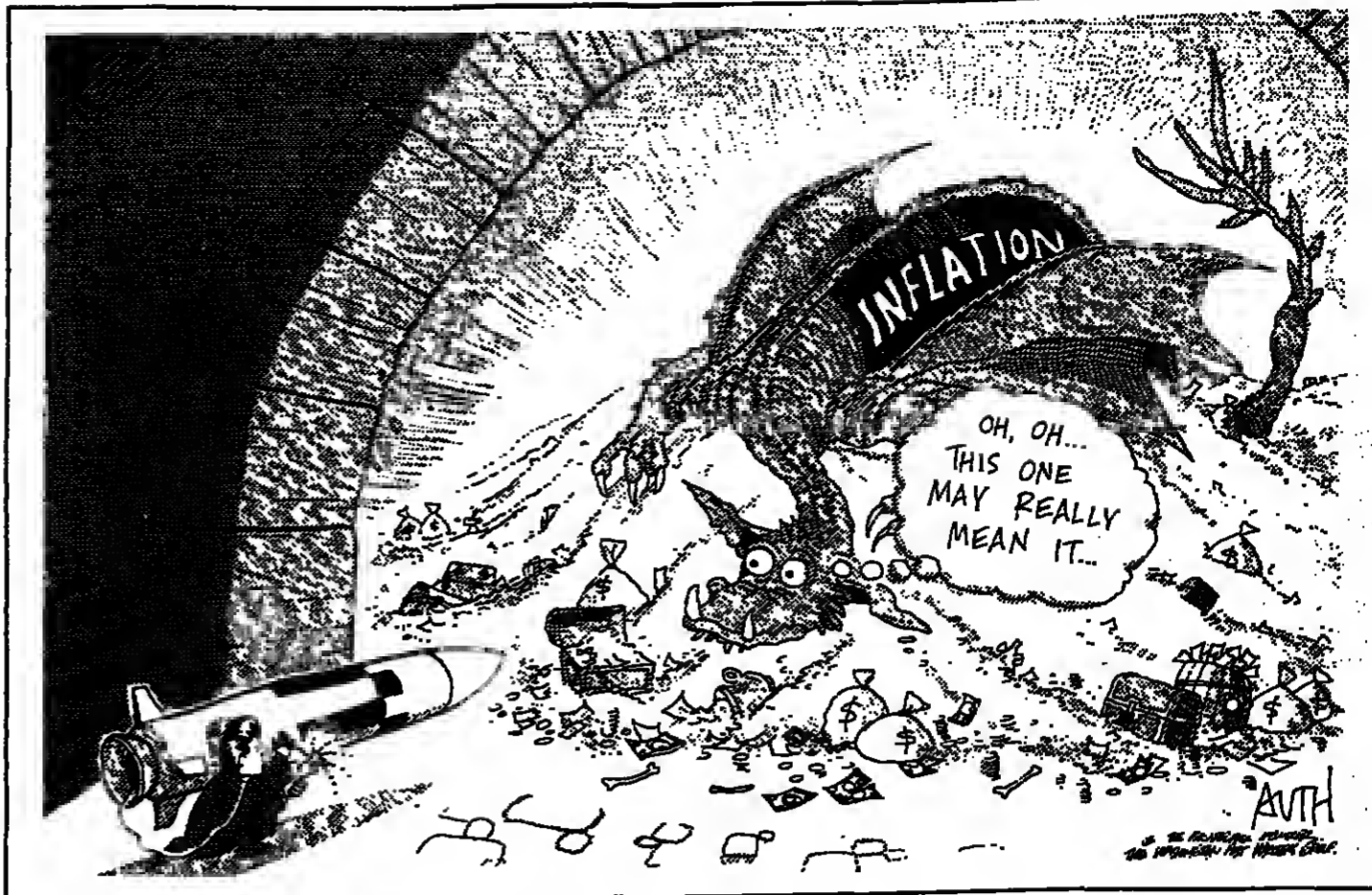
February 17, 1906

WASHINGTON — Two invitations to the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding have apparently been abstracted from the mails. This explains the widely circulated rumor that one invitation had been sold for \$80. In London, the Daily Mirror editorially remarks: "What would happen to any British journal that dealt with Princess Ena's engagement as the American press has dealt with Miss Roosevelt's? It would be excluded from every decent person's house. We may be as snobbish, but we do admit that the line must be drawn at insulting young girls. It is Miss Roosevelt's misfortune to live in a country where vulgarity knows no check and lies are the daily food of nine-tenths of the population."

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1931

LONDON — To sit in a studio and listen to oneself speaking, from a rubber disk or a celluloid film, words that one never uttered may be the experience of Everyman tomorrow. E. Humphris, of Producers Distributing Co., has invented a "robot" voice. So remarkable is Mr. Humphris' device that it is already being referred to as the eighth wonder of the world. Mr. Humphris has discovered that, simply by copying upon a blank film, with the aid of a magnifying glass, the impressions already recorded on another film, he is able to reproduce without change the voice that appeared on the original. He is confident that by his process he will be able to create the perfect tenor.



Iceland, Where the Past Is Prologue

By Stephen Klaidman

REYKJAVIK — In a new book about Iceland by an American scholar named Richard Tomasson there is a startling sentence. It says in part, "If all Icelanders could, if they wished, trace their lineages back to Bishop Jan Arason, the last Catholic bishop in Iceland, who died in 1550; he had nine illegitimate children."

What is remarkable about that is not the bishop's performance, which may well have been equaled in 16th-century Europe, but the fact that the records exist to prove it.

Icelanders are obsessed with their past. They have astonishingly complete records of their period of settlement in the ninth century and on through their frequently calamitous history.

Their historical involvement is pervasive. There is no conversation that does not touch on social history, natural history, cultural history or genealogy. And it is also intensely nationalistic. Icelanders talk about Iceland. They talk about it to preserve it. You get a sense of urgency from one Icelandic after another that if they don't talk about their past they will have no future.

Their history is their identity, perhaps more so than any other people on earth, including even Israelis. And the vehicle for its preservation, much like in Israel, is its language and literature. In Israel's case, it is the Bible. In Iceland's it is their sagas, tales of the first settlers written in vernacular Icelandic, or old Norse, in the 12th and 13th centuries.

"We are not trying to prove anything to the rest of the world," said their recently elected president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, a former language teacher. "If we lose this identity, which is the language," she continued, "a great treasure will be lost. We don't have anything from the past except the word."

And if anything is worshipped in Iceland, it is the word. More books are published here per capita than in any country in the world and there are six daily newspapers serving a population of only 325,000 people. The largest, Morgunblaðið, has a circulation of more than 400,000, which would be equivalent to 40 million in the United States.

When David Ben Gurion, who learned Spanish to read Don Quixote and Greek to read the Septuagint Bible, visited Iceland, he told his hosts that Jews were the people of the book, but Icelanders were the people of the book.

An Icelandic has even won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Halldor Laxness was honored in 1955 for chronicling the life of modern Iceland.

CROSSCURRENTS

land. He is said to use the Icelandic language, which is the closest thing to old Norse still spoken, in ways that defy translation.

And he is probably the closest thing Iceland has to a national hero, although the matter-of-fact Icelanders are not oblivious to his wars. Mr. Laxness, 78, has experienced with both Roman Catholicism and Communism and one newspaper editor who knows him well called him "a Chameleon," with a mixture of cynicism and admiration, when the novelist's dog, Little Bo Peep, ran away, the whole country knew about it.

Mr. Laxness, himself, was gracious, but generally unresponsive in a recent interview at his cozy but isolated home on a snowy hillside in a treeless landscape about 35 minutes drive from the capital.

He kept returning to a few points that he made insistently, over and over again. And each of them, in its way, reflected an obsession with Icelandic nationalism. He cursed the Danes, who ruled Iceland for more than 500 years, and the Protestant Reformation, which brought Lutheranism to this island nation.

He also cursed German scholars for their interpretations of the Sagas. "All the Germans have said about the Sagas is pure romantic nonsense," he said. "It was such nonsense that Hitler took this whole Viking business up as his religion."

But Mr. Laxness bristled most visibly when asked how the Icelanders differed from other Scandinavians, especially Norwegians, from whom they descended. "Differ, he said, his

blue eyes flickering behind square horn-rimmed glasses. "There is no likeness between Norwegians and Icelanders. There is about as much similarity between them as between Norwegians and Abyssinians."

Nationalism and history are even the underlying issues in Iceland's major ongoing domestic and international political issue, the combined United States and NATO naval air base at Keflavik, 35 miles down the coast from the capital.

The majority of Icelanders recognize that there is a real, if somewhat vague Soviet threat; and they realize that their island occupies a strategic position in the North Atlantic between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Yet they can't seem to swallow the idea of 3,000 troops marrying their women or American base television polluting their airwaves. They are only 225,000 and they are struggling fiercely to remain Icelandic.

At the same time, this nation whose only resources are fish, hydroelectric power and geothermal energy, is racing into the 20th century. If standard of living is measured by such things as cars, telephones and private home ownership, Icelanders are near the top.

But many of the more thoughtful citizens think it is all happening too quickly. According to Helgi Jonasson, superintendent of schools for the district surrounding the capital, "We are trying to live like the United States. We demand the same things for ourselves. Everyone wants electricity and a paved road to his doorstep."

That doesn't sound like much to ask for, but this is a land of active volcanoes, lava fields, glaciers, wild winter winds and a need to import almost everything it consumes.

It is also a country of whimsy, charm and paradox, in which large numbers of people believe in ghosts, and communicating with the dead, where the national television network shuts down Thursdays and during July, where beer is the only banned alcoholic beverage, where everyone is literally on a first-name basis with the premier and where, in fact, most people have given up family names altogether.

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Letters

On Soka Gakkai

You published an article about Soka Gakkai by Sam Jameson of the Los Angeles Times (LHT, Nov. 18), and I would like to state our position regarding the article which contains a number of errors and pejorative statements.

His article is demeaning in tone, often one-sided and reveals a lack of understanding of the 700-year-old Nichiren Shoshu, the orthodox school of Nichiren Buddhism, and of Soka Gakkai, its lay organization. Most regrettable is the fact that he repeats libelous allegations, which are now the subject of a libel suit against one of the "offensive" weekly magazines, to use his own words, which originally published these allegations.

The unsubstantiated allegations were made by Masatomo Yamazaki, former legal advisor to Soka Gakkai, and by Takashi Harashima, former chief of its doctrinal study department. Subsequent to the writing of the story, Yamazaki was arrested on Jan. 24 by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police and indicted on Jan. 26 by the Tokyo District Prosecutors Office on charges of extortion and attempted extortion, acting on a complaint filed by Soka Gakkai. Harashima was expelled from Soka Gakkai for his immoral acts and the Soka Gakkai is now considering filing a libel suit against him.

I question Mr. Jameson's judgment in quoting the unsubstantiated allegations and of compounding a libel, although he does qualify his statement with the words, "all of which Soka Gakkai denies." Mr. Jameson refers to Soka Gakkai's "dirty linen being aired." This is an unfounded, offensive statement and is at variance with facts. The Japanese daily press had not carried any of the sensational allegations published by the weeklies, but had demonstrated the sound judgment to restrict itself to reporting the filing of suits by Soka Gakkai against its defamers and its former legal advisor.

TOMIYA AKIYAMA, Director, International Office, Soka Gakkai, Tokyo.

Sam Jameson replies: The purpose of the article was to report dissension within the ranks of one of Japan's most significant religious groups — dissension that affects Japan's politics because of Soka Gakkai's role in backing Japan's third largest political party. The story could not have been

written without referring to the allegations made against Soka Gakkai by two of its own former high officials. Inasmuch as the contents of a case before a court are privileged information and therefore subject to public reporting, it is impossible to compound an alleged libel by reporting the allegations involved in such a case.

The phraseology, "often sensational weekly magazines," was intentionally used to indicate that the allegations made against Soka Gakkai are not necessarily true. Soka Gakkai's denial, which was quoted in my story, however, is hardly convincing refutation of the allegations — when Soka Gakkai itself has admitted paying 300 million yen (\$1.5 million) in an attempt to suppress before bringing the charges against its former high official.

As far as "dirty linen" is concerned, the filing of the suits, denunciations against Soka Gakkai by Nichiren Shoshu priests, payment of the \$1.5 million, and a court case charging that Soka Gakkai begged the home of the Communist Party chairman — all of which have been reported by the daily press in Japan — would seem to fall clearly into that category.

There was, however, one error in the story. The number of priests who demonstrated against the Soka Gakkai on Nov. 7 was reported as 500. The number should have been 150. The mistake is regrettable but was made inadvertently. For that error, I offer the Soka Gakkai my apology but I stand by the rest of the story.

All That Glitters

Re the article "Guardian of Fort Knox's Gold" (LHT, Jan. 19): The question before the world is not whether the Fort Knox depository is impregnable from physical attack, but whether or not the depository contains the gold the U.S. Treasury claims.

After more than six years of research, six years of snowballing by all three branches of government, and six years of total ignoring by the news media, President Reagan and his key staff have been put on legal notice that the Treasury does not have the gold it claims. I am, however, afraid that your readers may have overlooked the main point of the story, which is that this trial balloon was leaked to condition people to get used to the idea that the nonexistent U.S. gold reserves would soon be revealed to look 15-20 times bigger. The world is being set up for the

U.S. gold revaluation public stunt to come.

As evidence of this, please note that the Treasury official in charge of the alleged gold at Fort Knox said, "When I came here a couple of years ago, gold was selling at \$100 per ounce, now it is \$700 per ounce. While I have been here, the value of the Fort Knox gold has jumped from \$14.73 billion to \$103.3 billion."

The story was a vain attempt to dispel widespread charges that most of the gold once held at Fort Knox has disappeared into private hands and that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington are afraid of an independent physical inventory of the alleged gold reserve. Such an inventory was last ordered by President Eisenhower in 1953.

The attempt of this story to dispel worry about the gold reserves has only fueled the demand for such an inventory.

EDWARD DURELL Berryville, Va.

'Justice for Iran'

William Safire's column, "Justice for Iran" (LHT, Jan. 27), apparently advocating abrogation of the U.S. agreement with Iran, strikes this reader as a blatant example of gross oversimplification. Worse still, his thesis smacks of selective adherence to moral and national principle, and this from a journalist who campaigns consistently for the United States to honor its obligations.

In this case, it is not entirely pragmatic nor necessarily accurate to postulate that the agreement, produced under duress, is automatically invalid and patently not in the national interest. Mr. Safire ignores completely the Algerian

mediating role, and thus avoids the inconvenience of having to analyze the affects abrogation might well have on our existing economic relations with that country, as well as the encouraging prospects in our political relations brought about by the act of mediation itself.

Similarly, Mr. Safire, who fancies himself somewhat of a linguistics expert, persists in his earlier characterization of the return of Iranian assets as "ransom." Such must surely be broadening the definition of that word to the extreme insofar as Iran was paid in its own coin, and after either deducting at the source or tying up in escrow the major share of funds due to U.S. creditors. Mr. Safire thus also avoids discussing the practical matter of the historical record of reclaiming U.S. assets from revolutionary regimes.

Finally, I am perhaps most troubled by the seeming disdain with which Mr. Safire dismisses those who "put the lives of individual Americans ahead of the national interest." It is not only that he ignores the possibility that he might reasonably take issue with his definition of the national interest. It is even more essentially a virtual dismissal of the cardinal value Americans proudly place on human life. U.S. prestige and dignity have been damaged, to be sure, and would greatly benefit from policies based on determination and strength which seek to restore those qualities. But can prestige and dignity be restored by pursuing a course of action which ignores as inconvenient facts which in turn do not give practical effect, nor lend moral credence, to that course of action.

PETER W. NICHOLS, Athens.

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On Fitting \$2 Million Into a Bag
By William Safire
WASHINGTON — The Nevada Gaming Control Board has permitted Frank Sinatra to gamble on the premises of the gambling business. At a hearing that gave Mr. Sinatra the right to play his detour two remarks were made that are worth following up on.
One was the observation of board member Jack Stratton, the reason Mr. Sinatra had lost his gambling license 17 years ago was that the singer had "lost his mind" in a telephone conversation with Ed Olsen, the veteran AP man who was then the general commission chairman.
"I don't recall," wrote Chairman Stratton, "that in 1961, when I was Mr. Olsen's 1963 memorandum for the commission's recounting that conversation, which was also monitored by other Nevada officials, shows a side of Mr. Sinatra that was tested to by magazine-published friends as diverse as TV host Walter Annenberg and The Republic's Martin Perez, a notion from the unpublished document follows."
"I suggested it might be for all concerned if he continued on his enterprises elsewhere," said Mr. Sinatra, "that I want to see him a subpoena."
"You just try and find me," said Mr. Sinatra. "I do, I'm going to tell the world that a bunch of scene-grinders idiots run this state."
Today in Nevada, things are a different bunch, what includes Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., Sinatra friend and Reagan's new "big fat surprise" new bunch looks forward to donations to favorite cause Mr. Sinatra.
So much for one remark hearing. And now to the other less important. When asked if he once carried \$2 million in a tache case to a mobster, Mr. Sinatra said: "If you got a lion in an attaché case, it'd be \$2 million."
"After that dramatic moment appeared in print, I got a call from a man who identifies himself as Norman Mailer."
"I've been doing some of those," the famous author "on how" many hundred-dollar bills can be fitted into a Samsonite attaché case 12 inches by 15 inches by 5 inches deep.
"A hundred-dollar bill is 6.2 inches by 2.6 inches," Mailer in his well-closed voice. "You can squeeze 330 down to one inch. That's \$330 to a one-inch packet."
"You can lay six of those cases along the 17-inch edge of a tache case," Mailer, warning of "and four others lengthwise the space that is left on that layer. And there is still one more. Let's see: ten packets per layer makes \$350 one-inch layers, makes \$1,750,000 — still short the needed \$2 million."
"You forgot the overage," Mr. Mailer. "Make half-inch packets, and tilt them sideways, worked it out: You can fit \$2,012,000 into an attaché case. He added, "Maybe mobsters in terms of \$20 bills. You'd need big suitcase for \$2 million in \$20 bills."
That successful calculation meant, I suggested, that Mr. Sinatra owned Norman Mailer \$2 million. "You collect and we'll pay," said the writer cheerily. "And I have the same pocket and I've been victims of our own hype."
And what is the lesson in this? What do these two seemingly unrelated remarks — at a hearing combine to tell us?
First, that it is possible to do the improbable — to squeeze \$2 million in cash into an attaché case. Second, that it is possible to do the seemingly impossible. With a little patience, perseverance, money and a talented lead with a little time's sinister connections, you can make publishers, senators, gambling control commissions, attorney general and even a president all fit in his hip pocket.
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Zurich Leaders, After Months of Disorder, to Meet With Youths

By Iain Guss

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — On Wednesday, four members of Zurich's city government will submit to an unusual ordeal. They will visit, for the first time, the regular weekly assembly of the city's youths, whose protests have provoked the worst social disorder in Switzerland since the De-

when the city government decided to spend 60 million francs to renovate the opera house. Opera was already subsidized to the tune of 88 francs a seat, but alternative culture, like pop concerts, received less than 300,000 francs in the city budget last year. Riots followed.

Money Worries

Many see the root cause as social, rather than cultural, however. Last year, Switzerland had the highest number of deaths from heavy drugs — 102 — of any West European country in proportion to population. Its educational system is rigid and the dropout rate from universities is high. There is pressure from the state to conform at the age of 20, when young men begin compulsory military service.

745 charged by the end of last year, just 48 were students, while 139 were young working apprentices.

Many have seen parallels here with the current squatter protests in West Berlin and Amsterdam, as well as in the student-initiated disorders in France in 1968.

of the 1960s. Mimeographed papers were handed out and the occasional marijuana joint was passed around. But there were no demands for radical change — no support for homosexuals or women's liberation, no anger that Switzerland puts conscientious objectors in jail, no voices raised against Switzerland's nuclear energy program or banking secrecy.

Secret Tactics

Instead, there was an obsession with street-fighting tactics and a gloomy assessment of the previous weekend's disturbances, in which the police had bottled up 700 protesters. One orator even urged jogging clothes to enable a quick escape.

If the meeting was undisciplined, it was also thoroughly liberating in a city where one can get arrested for running a bath after 10 p.m., and where — as the Tages Anzeiger newspaper noted last week — old ladies tend to stop you on buses and ask why you're not at work.

warmth and contact with other people in a city too busy making money," said Felix Scher, who runs a center for dropouts and drug addicts.

The youths' key demand is not social reforms as such, but "autonomy." They have set their sights on a former factory complex on the Limmatstrasse behind Zurich's train station that was given to them last August and then closed after a month in a police raid.

After the raid, the police alleged terrorism and drug peddling. But although they found 238 grams of hashish, most observers see the reasons as pressure from rightist political parties and panic at the prospect of endless disputes with the youths if the center stayed open.

printing costs. Then its team of 20 resigned and made way for a new team and a newspaper called Crowbar, which was itself seized by police two weeks ago.

Power Corrupts

"We had too much power," said Nicholas Lindt, one of Icebreaker's editors. "We were beginning to manipulate the movement."

By agreeing to meet the youths on their own terms, the city council has made a concession. But no one is yet confident it will put an end to the riots.

Pressure is building on the council to open the Limmatstrasse center, and the banks are said to be ready to put up the money, worried about the effect of the violence on investors.

But there is clearly a sharp limit on the distance that the council is willing — or able — to go. The youths are demanding amnesty from the trials, but the power to do this rests with the cantonal executive, which has shown itself adamant in resisting their demands.



of the Southern Yemen Embassy in Paris surveyed in the courtyard following a rocket attack Monday.

ets in Paris Damage Southern Yemen Embassy

An anonymous telephone call, pamphlets found near the embassy, and the words "Remember Copernic" daubed on a wall purported to show that the raid was intended as a reprisal for the death of four persons in a bomb blast outside a synagogue on the Rue Copernic last Oct. 3.

A telephone caller told a French news agency. "This attack was committed in the name of the victims of the Rue Copernic." The embassy and the synagogue are in the same area of Paris near the Arc de Triomphe.

Police at first theorized that extreme rightists were responsible for the synagogue bomb but said later they suspected foreign guerrillas, possibly from the Middle East.

In Aden, the Marxist government accused "agents of imperialism and Zionism" of the attack and demanded that the French government apprehend those responsible.

The rockets tore into the first floor of the embassy, causing serious structural damage, but they appeared to have been aimed well below the staff living quarters on the upper floors of the building.

Over the weekend, the youths held their own tribunal to protest the lack of official investigation into police tactics during the riots, even though several people have been injured.

The prosecutors are demanding sentences of up to six months on charges that would occasion light fines in other Swiss cities.

Rubber Bullets

The assumption has been that the police reaction would eventually force the youths to come to their senses and that the leaders would get swept up in arrests. Neither has happened, and many respected commentators are now warning that the youths could turn to terrorism in frustration if their demands are not met.

The trouble began last May, when the city government decided to spend 60 million francs to renovate the opera house.

Sadat Revives Idea of Palestinians Organizing a Government-in-Exile

From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO — President Anwar Sadat has revived his call for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile that would exchange diplomatic recognition with Israel, but the Israeli government criticized the proposal Monday.

"It is an absolute, complete contradiction to the spirit of the Camp David accords," said Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who leads Israel's delegation in autonomy negotiations for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat said Sunday that a government should be set up by the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands and throughout the Arab world. He spoke during a meeting with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

"The PLO should sit together with the Palestinians under occupation and the Palestinians in other parts of the Arab world and decide upon the new government."

Mr. Sadat said, "Palestinian action against Israel and Israeli action against them should cease in order to create the required atmosphere for mutual recognition."

Mr. Sadat made the same proposal in 1972. It was rejected then by the PLO.

Saudis Are Expected To Free 21 From U.S.

The Associated Press

JIDDA — Saudi Arabia will soon release 21 Americans held in Saudi prisons, as a goodwill gesture to the new U.S. administration, an informed Saudi source said Monday.

They said the promise of the release was made in Sen. John G. Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, by Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy premier, Sunday night in Riyadh.

U.S. Embassy sources said the Americans were arrested either on drug charges or for the illegal sale or possession of alcohol.

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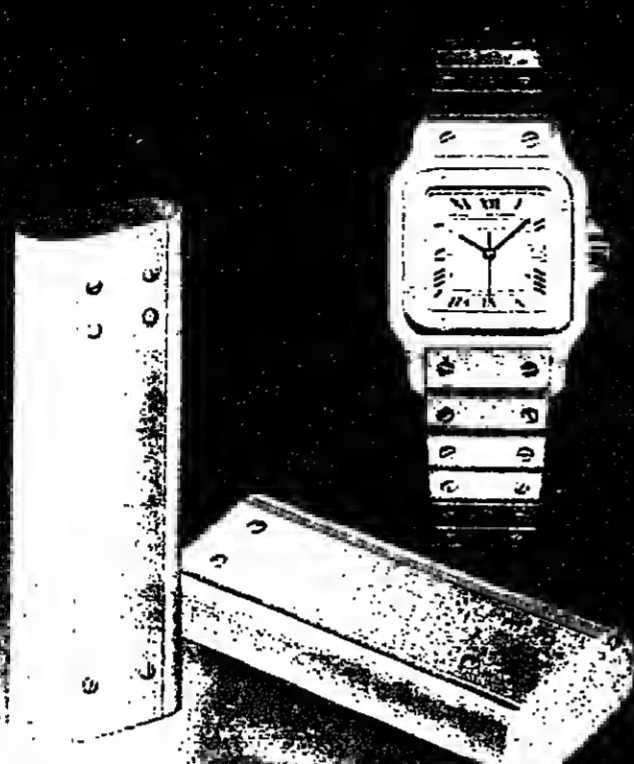
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China Still Sparring In Arms Purchases

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For nearly a decade the United States and some of its principal European allies have sought to sell arms to China. Recently they have been joined by Japan. Success in the form of large, long-term contracts has proved elusive — of 25 major negotiations since 1972, only nine have resulted in sales.

Western intelligence agencies say that the Chinese need modern arms and have needed them since the late 1960s, when the last weapons delivered by the Soviet Union neared obsolescence.

But two U.S. scholars, William T. Tow and Douglas T. Stuart, concluded in a recent study that even though China can be expected to acquire NATO and Japanese weapons systems gradually in this decade to maintain "a minimum defense posture," the shopping list will be limited by "overall economic constraints and by the low priority accorded to defense by the current Peking leadership."

In addition to a scarcity of foreign exchange, a serious obstacle to modernization is resistance in the Communist Party and the army to the acquisition of new equipment. Many senior officers and party officials, it is said, are convinced that if the Russians invade they will only be "drowned in the human sea" of a billion Chinese.

Inspection Teams

Peking's practice has been to send inspection teams to the United States, Western Europe and Japan to study the weapons systems most appropriate to Chinese needs. A small quantity of weapons or dual-purpose equipment such as Boeing 747 jet transport planes is then purchased so that the Chinese can develop their own models.

The study reported that in some instances they used a so-called reverse engineering method, buying, for example, 10 Boeing 707 jets, stripping them down and building their own versions, meeting particular needs and responding to production limitations.

Arms transfers from the West have been almost negligible considering China's requirements and the scale of Soviet forces on its frontier. In 1978 it bought 600 anti-tank missiles from West Germany, about two days' supply for a division in modern war. Two years later Marconi, a British company, sold China five sets of field-artillery-control equipment.

Chinese military doctrine holds that a large helicopter force would be essential in meeting Soviet forces invading along a number of routes, but the number purchased would hardly suffice. So far the Chinese have bought 80 French helicopters, eight U.S. helicopters

and an undisclosed number of West German aircraft.

The Soviet Union has been particularly sensitive to the development of arms deals between NATO members and China. When Britain, China were conducting negotiations on the Harrier jet fighter, Leonid L. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, wrote to Prime Minister James Callaghan and other heads of government warning sales of such weapons would harm relations with the Soviet Union.

West Germany has been most wary of offending the Russians in this event, probably because of the thriving West-German-Soviet trade. China has shifted from the Harrier to the Tornado supersonic fighter, produced jointly by Britain, Germany and Italy, but the Stuart study expressed doubt about the wisdom of such a move because of its determination to avoid the wrath of Moscow.

An interesting aspect of the reluctance "or inability" to buy "big" in the view of Western analysts, is that the increasing need for weapons has increased since the opening of trade with the West. Analysts agree that unless there is a sudden worsening in Chinese relations, the outlook for the continuation of the present pace of exaggerated Western exports followed by equally ambitious Chinese buying is not bright.

ILO Survey Finds Most Inflation Rates Over 10%

Geneva

GENEVA — Inflation in 1980 but there was some drop, the International Labor Organization reported Monday.

A survey of 65 countries that inflation ranged from 1.5 percent in Switzerland to 13.5 percent in Israel during the first year ended September.

There was some evidence world inflation might be cooling rates dropped slightly during final months of 1980 in the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Britain and the United States, while holding firm in France and rising only slightly in Switzerland.

The ILO Bulletin of Statistics, measuring movements in the general consumer price index, said most countries had rates of more than 10 percent. No exceptions among industrial countries were West Germany (percent), Austria and the Netherlands (both at 7), and Japan (6).



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gesturing while addressing hundreds of thousands of farmers at a rally Monday in New Delhi.

Gandhi Rally for Farmers Draws Million to Capital

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi mobilized the resources of her ruling Congress-I Party on Monday for a huge rally by farmers here designed to demonstrate that her government still has the support of rural India.

About 1 million farmers flooded the capital to hear the prime minister caution them against pressing for more government aid at the expense of the rest of the country.

The rally, in which the party used the facilities of the central and state governments, appeared aimed at answering a wave of unrest in south-central India late last year by farmers who called for more government price supports and subsidies for fertilizer and

diesel fuel used for tractors and irrigation pumps.

Observers in New Delhi said the Congress-I (for Indira) rally was also organized to upstage one planned next month by opposition farmers who want to capitalize on the rural unrest in the country.

Low-Key Speech

Despite the low-key nature of her speech and her refusal to make specific promises to the farmers, Mrs. Gandhi won warm applause from the crowd that filled a large section of the open mall that lines the Rajpath, an impressive road running between the government secretariat building and India Gate.

Meignana Moorthi, a land-owning farmer from the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, said he paid his own way and traveled 44 hours in a train to attend the rally.

Most of the farmers, however, came from nearby northern Indian states where ruling Congress-I parties arranged for 150 special trains and thousands of trucks and buses to carry people to New Delhi for the rally.

Many of the farmers received vouchers for free transportation here as well as meal tickets while they were in New Delhi, and some were seen getting small amounts of cash. For many, it was a kind of holiday and one of the few times in their life they would be able to see their nation's capital.

"It's like a festival coming here," said Deep Chand Misra, one of a group of farmers from the state of Bihar who were sitting on the ground in their dhobis, the commonly worn garment that reaches below the knee.

Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I party holds the support of India's farmers, who make up about 80 percent of the population. While the election last year that returned Mrs. Gandhi and her party to power showed she still had farm support, recent demonstrations have indicated the possible beginnings of rural defections.

Pakistan General Convicted of Plot

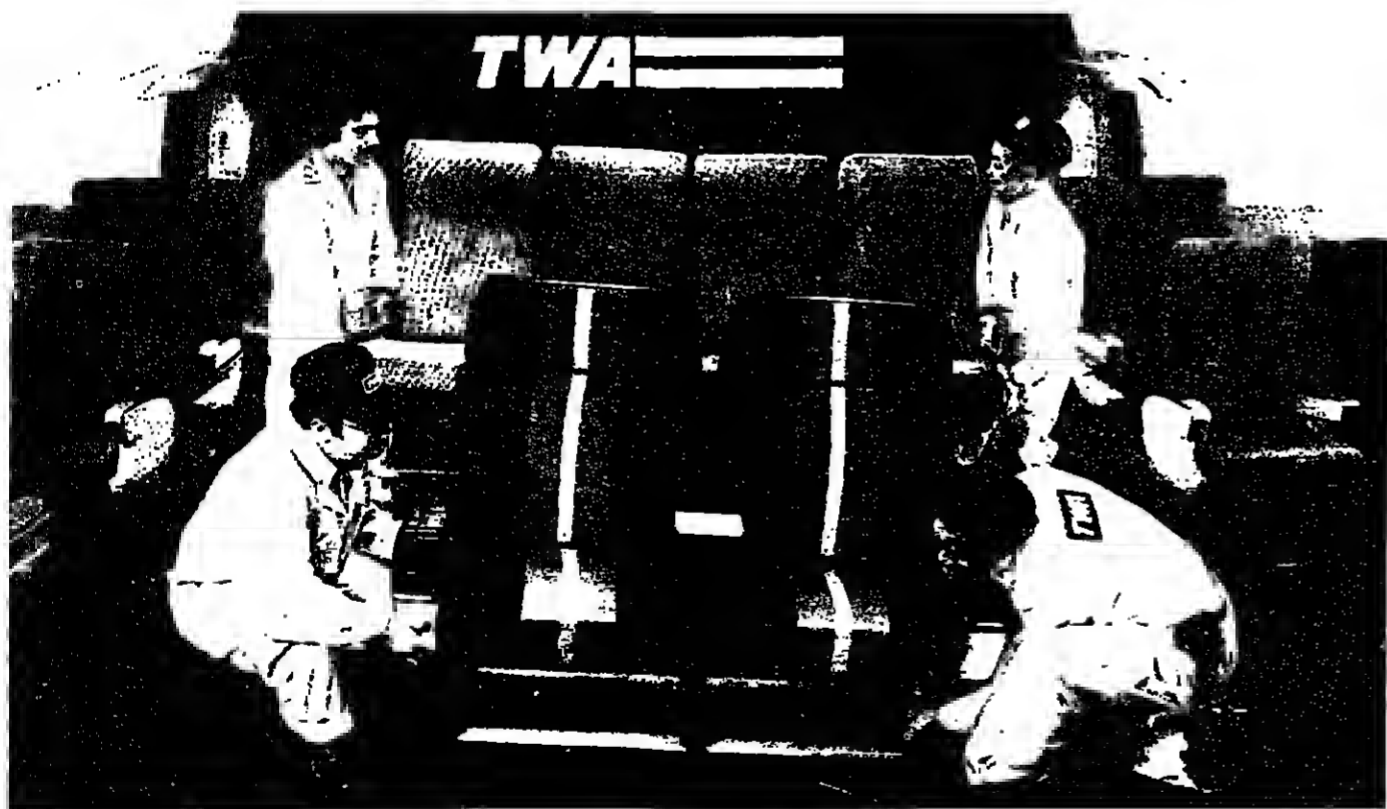
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A court martial has convicted retired army Maj. Gen. Tajmal Hussain of plotting to overthrow President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and sentenced him to 14 years at hard labor.

The officer's son and nephew, both active army officers, also were found guilty of conspiracy and were given prison terms of 10 years by the court, whose verdict was announced here during the weekend. A fourth defendant, a major, was acquitted.

Sources said Maj. Gen. Hussain was accused of planning to topple Gen. Zia during national day celebrations March 25. Informants said the plot was ill-conceived. Maj. Gen. Hussain said in a statement smuggled out of his court martial that he had hoped to establish a "genuinely Islamic" republic in Pakistan based on the ideology of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran.

TWA bring in more room.



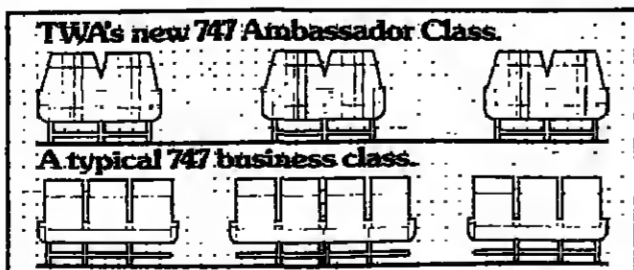
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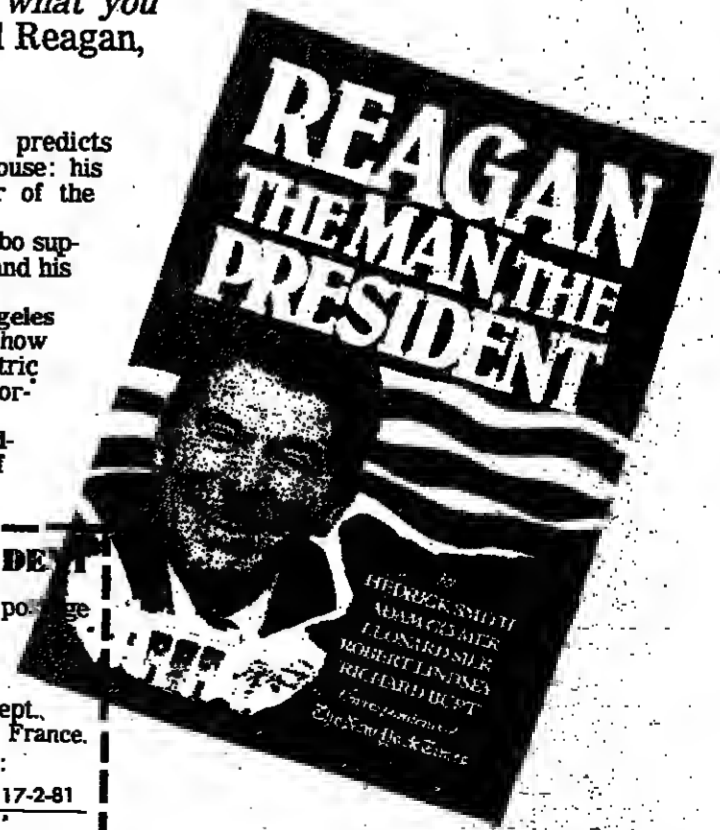
The Reagan Presidency: What will it mean for the U.S. and the world?

by Correspondents of The New York Times

Distributed internationally in cooperation with The International Herald Tribune

The first full, factual portrait of President Reagan is now available from five New York Times writers. Based on their original investigation, this reportage, written especially for this book, examines Reagan's political style and predicts his presidential character. Here — with 32 pages of photographs — in detailed reporting and impartial analysis — is what you must know about the real Ronald Reagan, The Man, The President.

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China Still In Arms

Be Draw Middle East
NEW YORK — For nearly a decade the United States and other nations have sought to sell arms to China. Recently they have been forced to stop. The arms contracts have proved unprofitable — of 25 major arms sales since 1972, only one was profitable.

Western intelligence agencies say that the Chinese need modern arms and have needed them since the late 1950s. The last major arms deal was the sale of Soviet Union-made MiG-21 fighters to the Chinese in 1978.

T. Low and Douglas T. Sauer, even though China can be expected to acquire NATO and Japanese weapons systems gradually, the defense posture of the Chinese will be limited by the shipping facilities and the low priority given to arms by the Chinese government.

In addition to a scarcity of foreign funds, a scarcity of foreign technology and assistance in arms to the Chinese and the equipment. Many of the arms are obsolete and the Chinese are unable to maintain them.

Inspection Teams
 Peiping inspectors have been sent to inspect the arms in the United States. Western Europe and Japan to inspect the arms in those countries.

Wawia Kucharski
 Wawia Kucharski, a Polish sports figure who has won the world and speed skating titles, was found dead in Warsaw.

Blomfield
 A CISCOP (AP) — Miss Blomfield, 37, one of rock's most popular singers, was found dead in a bottle was found.

Conductor Karl Richter, Expert on Bach

Karl Richter, 54, organist and harpsichordist in the music of Johann Sebastian Bach, was found dead in a Munich hotel apparently the victim of a heart attack, authorities announced Monday.

Mr. Richter played lead and slide guitar with the Paul Butterfield Blues Band starting in the mid-1960s. The band was part of a revival of electric urban blues known as the Chicago style. He later appeared with such groups as Electric Flag and KGB.

"Maybe there's a few moments of ecstasy," he once said in an interview, "but the price you pay for that is pure daily hell. And it's true the moments of my greatest creativity came out of intense agony — when I'd been on the road for months, strung out, junk sick."



Conductor Karl Richter, who died in Munich at 54.

Socialist Party, Vying for Greek Center, Tempers Campaign in Crucial Elections

By Marvin Howe
ATHENS — With pink carnations, revolutionary songs and promises of change, Andreas Papandreu and his opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement held a pre-election victory party here recently.

Several days later, Premier George Rallis took a triumphal train tour through the Peloponnese, preaching progress through stability with the governing New Democracy Party and warning against the Marxist alternative.

Although no date has been set for Greece's general elections, which must be held by November, the campaign is under way and the struggle promises to be close and bitter.

"These elections are crucial because for the first time a non-hourglass Marxist party has challenged the establishment and has a chance of winning," said a source close to President Constantine Karamanlis.

Undecided Voters
 Western diplomats show concern over the strong neutralist tendencies of the Socialist Movement, its threats to take Greece out of NATO and the European Economic Community and its opposition to U.S. bases in Greece.

Independent political experts make no predictions because developments could change the electoral picture radically by the fall, when the voting is most likely to take place. They point out that while Mr. Papandreu's party is ahead in the polls, a large percentage of the electorate is still undecided.

Even if the Socialist Movement won, the realities of governing would probably not permit major foreign policy changes, longtime observers say. They point out that the party would probably not get a majority in Parliament and would have to form a minority government or a coalition with small center parties.

Mr. Papandreu has prudently avoided committing himself on what he would do if he won, carefully hoping to keep his leftist, anti-American constituency while not frightening away the essentially pro-Western center.

"We believe we will win a majority, but even if we get a simple plurality, we could push for new elections," Mr. Papandreu said, in an allusion to the precedent set by his late father.

Old Radicalism
 Premier George Papandreu's Center Union won a narrow victory in 1963 and forced new elections several months later, winning a majority and breaking the 12-year hold on power by the conservatives. However, his leftist program and his son's radical policies led to a military dictatorship from 1967 to 1974.

The old radicalism was still very much alive in the Socialist Movement's "victory" celebration, offered by Socialist trade unions in a central Athens restaurant.

With the music of Mikis Theodorakis in the background, Mr. Papandreu delighted the crowd with traditional Greek dances and fiery oratory. He predicted that his party would sweep to power like "an avalanche" and denounced the governing right as "guarantor of the foreign powers that have regulated the life of this country since 1821," the year that Greece's war of independence from the Ottoman Empire began.

The 62-year-old Socialist leader called Greece's entry into the EEC "an enormous historical mistake," attacked the government's recent return to NATO and warned that he would accuse the administration of treason if it agreed to the presence of U.S. bases without obtaining guarantees of Greek rights in the Aegean and the sovereign rights of Cyprus.

Nevertheless, in an interview later in his home in an Athens suburb, Mr. Papandreu emphasized that the Socialist Movement was a responsible party and would act accordingly if and when it came to power. While he said its "strategic aim" was a nonaligned Greece, occupying a position like Sweden, Yugoslavia or Austria, he stressed that he wanted to maintain close relations with the West.

Special Agreement
 "We're a parliamentary movement and don't intend to take Greece through any great adventures," he said.

"We're not against the EEC," he said, "but we believe membership will be economically disastrous for Greece, and we would like a special agreement similar to the one with Yugoslavia."

He said his party was against all foreign bases in Greece and that the U.S. bases represented "more of a danger than a protection." However, since the government wanted the bases, he said, it should at least use them as a bargaining point to obtain guarantees from the United States and NATO on the balance of forces in the Aegean.

The principal issue in the election will be the economy, according to Mr. Papandreu, a former economics professor at the University of California. He predicted that the inflation rate would be 30 percent by fall and that the government would be "bankrupt."

Microcomputer May Enable Paralytics to Move Limbs

Electronics Package Activates, Coordinates Muscular Functions
By Philip J. Hilts
WASHINGTON — A new microcomputer system that may someday bring paralyzed limbs to life again — allowing some paraplegics to walk and stroke victims to use their arms once more — is being tried with preliminary success on animals.

The system, being developed by Dr. Jerrold Petrofsky of Wright State University in Ohio, is designed for those whose limbs would be normal except that their nerve link to the brain has been broken by a spinal injury or a stroke.

The computer package, installed above the paralyzed limb, acts like an outpost of the brain. It is strapped on and linked to a set of implanted electrodes that actually trigger the muscle movement on command of the computer. It not only provides nerve signals to the formerly inactive muscle, but also listens to feedback from the muscles, keeping constant track of motion so that complex movements can be made smoothly.

Researchers have for a century been fascinated by, and attempted to use in a practical way, the fact that the signals that make muscles move are ordinary electrical currents.

In recent decades, medical researchers have developed devices such as one that can automatically contract the bladder in patients with urinary trouble, or a device that can rhythmically trigger contractions of the diaphragm for patients whose breathing circuitry has failed.

But the successful devices made so far can produce only simple, on-off muscle contraction. Making subtle, coordinated movements with artificial stimulation has turned out to be a far more difficult problem.

Walking, for example, involves many muscles contracting and relaxing in rapid sequence, using feedback from the muscles and the brain to keep a steady motion while swinging the body's weight forward from foot to foot.

Using a microcomputer to govern nerve and muscle action, Dr. Petrofsky has now been able to move smoothly and to coordinate the eight muscles necessary for walking forward in the leg of a cat.

The experiment with the cat took place on a lab table with the cat anesthetized and held in place upright while the computer moved its leg. Within the next few months, Dr. Petrofsky hopes to demonstrate his system by getting a paralyzed cat to walk.

The first difficulty in artificial stimulation of muscles is to get them to contract evenly, at a controlled speed, rather than in a sudden or jerky manner. Many experimenters accomplished this by using strong, even pulses of electricity to the muscles, because weaker pulses produce jerky movement.

Dr. Petrofsky, following the lead of some British researchers, wrapped a set of three electrodes directly around the motor nerve and was able to use about one-fifth of the voltage to get smooth muscle movement.

These electrodes are implanted permanently, and the skin closed over them. They are run by a tiny radio frequency transmitter, which in turn is linked to the microcomputer pack.

A larger obstacle to building the device has been the sophisticated, rapid control necessary to coordinate the movement of many muscles together.

Dr. Petrofsky, after studying the motion of cat's legs, has made a computer program that will give movement signals to the paralyzed leg based on information from two sources. First, the motion of the opposite leg will be translated into signals triggering motion in the paralyzed leg. Second, the paralyzed leg as it moves will provide feedback about its own position and muscle tension to continue motion smoothly.

The first test of Dr. Petrofsky's computer system will be made this spring when he implants a set of electrodes and straps the computerized harness on a paralyzed cat to see if the cat is able to walk in a near-normal manner with the help of the device.

Devlin Vows to Return to Politics, Expects to Leave Hospital March 1

BELFAST — Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the Irish civil rights leader shot six times in an assassination attempt last month, vows she will return to politics and "be as active as ever."

"I have the same Socialist beliefs as I always had and I will be as active as ever," she said in an interview with the Sunday World from her bed at Royal Victoria Hospital here. "I have to be aware of another possible assassination attempt, but I wouldn't say I am terrified. I'm too stubborn to be terrified."

Mrs. McAliskey said she expected to be released from the hospital by March 1, the day Irish Republic Army prisoners at Belfast's Maze Prison have vowed to begin a new series of hunger strikes in their continuing struggle against the British government.

Blast Destroys Club In Chile; Left Blamed

SANTIAGO — An apparent bombing by leftist guerrillas destroyed a Santiago nightclub owned by the French singer Renée Polak.

Police said the banned Revolutionary Left Movement was responsible for the explosion and ensuing fire at the club Friday. The group claimed firebomb attacks earlier this month on a security harrack and a Santiago discotheque.

Qantas Staff Strikes

SYDNEY — Flights affecting about 24,000 travelers were disrupted Monday by a strike of Qantas ground staff in Sydney, the airline said. Qantas said that that foreign airlines that rely on Qantas staff in Sydney have also been affected.

Gang Kills 22 in India

NEW DELHI — A woman bandit, Phoolan Devi, and her gang killed 22 male villagers for sheltering a rival who had slain the woman's lover, United News of India reported. The killings occurred Saturday in Behmai, 270 miles (432 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi.

Wally Findlay Escapes Italian Jail

PARMA, Italy — Rosso Cesare Maino, a member of an ultra-leftist group that was one of the precursors of the Red Brigades, escaped Monday from a prison hospital, where he was being treated for cirrhosis of the liver, paramilitary police in Genoa said.

Mr. Maino, a member of the Armed Proletarian Groups, was serving a 15-year sentence for the 1970 kidnapping of Sergio Godolba, a Genoa industrialist, who was freed after several days when a ransom of about \$400,000 was paid.

Radical Kidnapper Escapes Italian Jail

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Jets in Greece Get Bent Noses

ATHENS — A Greek airman doing chin-ups bent the sensitive nose tips of four French-built Mirage jets destined for Iraq, press reports said.

Defense Ministry sources declined to comment, but newspapers gave this account:

The jet fighters landed at Kalamata air base in Greece last week to refuel for the last leg of their flight to Cyprus on their way to Iraq.

While the planes were on the ground, a Greek airman grabbed the nose tip of one of the aircraft to do chin-ups. As he pulled himself up, the nose tip bent. Failing to straighten out the tip, the airman bent the tips of the other three planes so they would all look alike.

The damage was repaired and the jets continued to their destination later the same day.

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International Effort

Saving the Crowded, Crumbling Casbah of Algiers

By Marvinne Howe
New York Times Service
ALGIERS — The Casbah, with its maze of cobblestone streets and alleys, windowless homes and flat, connecting roofs, is crumbling.

population of the Casbah," said Hiroshi Daifuku, a U.S. consultant with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Daifuku is one of a small group of international experts working with Algerian architects on a project called "The Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Casbah of Algiers."

He said that almost all property in the Casbah was privately owned and that the people did not have the money to pay for restoration. "The state will have to subsidize the work in part," Akcura said. He estimated that it would cost \$140,000 to restore a house in the Casbah.

Algeria, however, already has a huge housing deficit. The people who lack any housing must be helped before the government will consider the enormous improvements required in the Casbah, according to Algerians working on the Casbah project.

International Restaurant Guide

- FRANCE
PARIS - RIGHT BANK
GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Batons, 278.29.09. Daily, Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.
GRAND ZINC Lunch, dinner, light supper. Fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Fbg.
L'EUROPEEN Facing Gare d'Orly, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Its suggestion of Fr. 55.20. Oysters, clams, shellfish, and in Souverain.
LE LOUIS XIV 8, bd. St. Denis (10th), 208.56.56, 200.19.90. Lunch, dinner, supper after midnight, oysters, seafood, shellfish, games. Closed Mon. & Tues.
LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place de la Terre, 406.32.69. (15th). The chef welcomes you till midnight. Traditional cuisine. Varied menu.
MOISSON DU CIEL 1, rue Guisepain (Rond-point) 272.27.45. Closed Monday. Refined Vietnamese specialties. All credit cards accepted.
LE PETIT CARUSO Dinner show, Broadway and Opera selections. 44, R. Notre Dame des Victoires (10th). 236.16.73. Closed Sunday.
TSE YANG New, 25 Av. Fierres-de-Sarlin, 720.68.02 - 70.22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception rooms.
PARIS - LEFT BANK
ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Benoit/P. St. Germain-des-Prés, 260.87.41. Choice menu F.48 + serv. Daily till midnight.
CHEZ FRANÇOISE Invitations or formal. Fete des maitres. L'apéro ou vin d'honneur de 18h. 69, Fish specialties. Closed Sunday and Monday.
LES CHAMPS O'RS 22, r. du Champ-de-Mars (former av. Beaugrenet 7th). 551.52.69. Fish specialties. Closed Sunday and Monday.
SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents, 226.20.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Specialties: Raclette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.
PORTUGAL
FARO/ALGARVE
LA RESERVE Santa Barbara da Naxa (above Faro). Tel. (089) 91224. Elegant country estate - luxurious dining - intimate atmosphere. Closed Tues.
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Incident Inspired 'Moby Dick'
Long-Lost Narrative Recalls Sinking by Whale

New York Times Service
NANTUCKET, Mass. — The sinking of the whaler Essex by a sperm whale that struck the ship head-on, forcing the 20-man crew to take to the sea in lifeboats, is dramatically recalled in a narrative that was lost for a century.
Only eight of the shipwrecked sailors survived. Five drifted at sea for more than 90 days, living off salvaged bread, fish and the flesh of cypripedium who died of natural causes or were killed after drawing lots.

attack: "I then being at the helm and looking on the windward side of the ship, saw a very large whale approaching us. I called out to the mate to inform him of it. On his seeing the whale he instantly gave me an order to put the helm hard up and steer toward the boats.
"I had scarcely time to obey the orders when I heard a loud cry from several voices at once that the whale was coming foul of the ship.
Food and Supplies Grabbed
"Scarcely had the sound of their voices reached my ears when it was followed by a tremendous crack. The whale had struck the ship with his head directly under the large board forechairs at the water's edge with such force as to shock every man upon his feet.

weeks later, on Jan. 12, the two remaining boats were separated by a storm. Nickerson and Chase were in one boat, with three other crew members. On Jan. 18, one of the survivors, Richard Peterson, died and was left on sea. Another, Isaac Cole, went mad and was killed Feb. 8. The Chase account says the dead men's limbs were taken for food.
On Feb. 15, Nickerson wrote the three remaining men shared their last morsel of food over us and staring broadly in our faces, after our food had quite gone for each other's death but leave all with God.
"We consented however at this time in case one should die first the others would try they thought proper, 'subsist upon' our remains with the hope that someone might try the news to our friends; but God decreed it should be otherwise and again gave us protection and saved us from the jaws of death."

Street Musicians

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service
PARIS — This is a good town for street musicians. Given week, Isaac Stern may turn up, or Henryk Szeryng, or Itzhak Perlman. But even if they are not around, there is a good chance you can catch Vinh Pham at the Concorde or Joseph Townsend at Le Forum des Halles.

Fiddling Around in Paris Includes the Classics

Thompson said, "and when things get slow, Latch throws in a little Gypsy stuff." Dimitrov, who is married to a French woman, assented, grinning happily.
The busiest spot in Paris for street and underground musicians is the sunken main plaza of Le Forum des Halles, where on sunny days wandering minstrels of a dozen nations, most of them in their 20s, play from morning to night.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

SOHIO
Career opportunities back home
The rapid expansion of Sohio Petroleum Company, the exploration and production company of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), has created a number of career opportunities in San Francisco, Denver, Houston and Dallas. The company seeks highly qualified professionals who have promotion potential, with a minimum of four years' experience.



WHEN YOU MAKE THE FOLKS BACK HOME WANT TO BE IN YOUR SHOES, SAVE SOME DUTCH GULDERS ON THE CALL.

Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guildier-saving tips.
SAVE ON SURCHARGES
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!
There are other ways to save money.
SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.
SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.
SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.
Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



Theater

BERLIN — After months of musicals and operettas which never really got off the ground, the Theater des Westens can now chalk up its second solid success in a row. Following a zesty, expert production of "A Chorus Line" which attracted audience and critical acclaim, "West Side Story" (in German, of course) has now taken over the house, and if patrons continue to react as enthusiastically as they did on opening night, it should remain there for some time to come.
Jerome Robbins, when he got the idea of turning Shakespeare's story of the Capulets and the Montagues into a present-day New York musical, originally intended to make the two families Italians and Jews. Then New York's ethnic balance shifted and, as everybody knows, the antagonistic clans eventually turned into Puerto Ricans and, for lack of a better term, Anglos.

Arts Agenda

LILLE — The American composer Irwin Baskin is conducting his own "The Transitions," for brass quartet and orchestra, in five regional concerts with the Orchestre Philharmonique de Lille. Performances still to come are Feb. 17 in Bethune, 19th in Lens, 20th in Steenvoerde and 21st in Faches-Thummesnil. The work, commissioned by the American Brass Quartet and first performed in 1979 in Carnegie Hall in New York, is being played for the first time outside the United States.
On the same program, Brahms' Second Symphony and "Academic Festival" Overture are conducted by Boris de Vinogradov.

Brisk West Berlin 'Story'

By Paul Moor
International Herald Tribune
Karl Vimbach, the head of the Theater des Westens and a specialist for musicals, decided against trying to improve on perfection and set out to re-create Jerome Robbins' original Broadway production, choreography and all. As Vimbach has had to learn the hard way during the last year or so, the kind of singing, dancing, acting performer indispensable for American musicals does not grow on European trees. One recognizes many faces in the new production from the multinational company he assembled for "A Chorus Line" and "West Side Story" benefits enormously from their talents.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Important groupe metallurgique europeen, siege a Dusseldorf cree, au sein de sa filiale francaise (92) en plein developpement, un service export et recherche unite.
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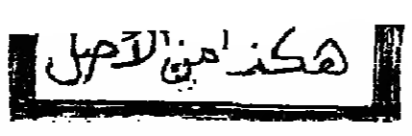
An Appealing Couple

Katherine Stone and John Wiseman head the cast as Maria and Tony, and if their dancing fails to measure up to their other gifts, at least the evening requires them to dance as little as possible. Miss Stone has a tendency to go a bit operatic from time to time, but she and Wiseman have pleasant, more than adequate voices, and as Manhattan's version of the star-crossed lovers they make an appealing couple. The shakidike young man playing Bernardo, the leader of the Puerto Rican gang, seems so genuinely Latin that it comes as a shock to discover his emphatically Magyar name: Istvan Racz. He also assisted Helge Grau, who has done a thoroughly creditable job of re-creating Jerome Robbins' inspired, at times almost overpowering choreography.

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Business News Briefs

Volvo Car Discuss Firm's Woes
An Economic Ministry spokesman said Monday...

Partners in Senior-Level Talks
A spokesman for Drexel Burnham Lambert confirmed...

Landbank to Keep Preussag
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale has de-

Reportedly Borrowing in Mideast
The National Bank of Hungary is raising \$150 million...

Trade Surplus Record £757 Million
Britain's visible trade surplus to record £757 million...

Reported to Increase
European Economic Community's trade surplus...

U.S. Corporate Economists Expecting Late '81 Upturn
Such a boom for past economic wounds will not work much...

Big Banks Often Lend at Below Prime Rate, U.S. Survey Shows

By Jerry Knight
WASHINGTON — When the U.S. prime lending rate hit 20 percent...

New Debate
The letter opened a new debate over one of the most widely quoted economic indicators...

Chase Manhattan Bank has said its prime rate is "a rate we charge on certain types of credit to commercial borrowers..."

Some consumer borrowing, including auto and home improvement loans, traditionally has been handled at rates not related to the prime...

A discount from the prime is also standard in the "broker loan rate" that is charged on overnight loans to stockbrokers...

House Banking Committee staff members have obtained Federal Reserve Board reports documenting sub-prime loans...

Rhone-Poulenc Shrinking Lines, Lifestyle in Effort to Stay on Top

By Axel Kzazuc
PARIS — Rhone-Poulenc, France's leading chemical company, once known as le belle dame of French industry...

The goal: to emerge within two years as a streamlined and highly profitable concern specializing in sophisticated chemical products.

The company's situation now is none too rosy. In a letter to shareholders Thursday, Mr. Gandois said 1980 operating profits fell sharply...

Major Cutbacks
The shrinkage of Rhone-Poulenc began last summer when it sold much of its heavy chemical business...

"We got 500 million francs from the sale of the building, which helps our cash position, but moving into less expensive quarters also fits the overall direction in which we are heading," said a company official.

The focus of Mr. Gandois' strategy is to virtually eliminate sectors that are no longer profitable. He said these involve mainly textiles and petrochemicals...



Jean Gandois

Convinced that his French competitor is on the right track, the president of a large U.S. chemical company, who declined to be identified, said Rhone-Poulenc is "clearly heading into fewer markets, as they ease out of textiles and chemicals..."

The investment community is asking similar questions, and based on the recent fall of the company's shares on the Paris Bourse, the response so far has not been reassuring.

Red Herring
The threat of nationalization also looms, even though some observers dismiss that as a red herring, noting that the issue has been raised before by leftist political parties...

Most observers interviewed recently agree that the success of Rhone-Poulenc will depend heavily on Mr. Gandois, who by training, background and age contrasts sharply with most of the men — among them a former finance minister — who have run the company since it was started in 1838 as a dye concern.

At age 50, Mr. Gandois, a trained engineer who took over in 1979, is a relatively young chairman by European standards. Before joining Rhone-Poulenc in 1976, he acquired crucial experience during 16 years as an executive directing the streamlining of the Solac steel group.

Dollar Rises Further in European Markets

LONDON — The dollar continued to strengthen in Europe against other major currencies, setting a three-year high against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

Dealers said the U.S. currency was pushed up by continuing optimism about the Reagan administration's economic policies...

The pound fell below \$2.500 early in the day, recovering to \$2.360 after the announcement of a projected British current account surplus of £947 million...

In late trading, the dollar was quoted at 5.1975 French francs, up from 5.1200 late Friday; 2.4425 Dutch guilders, up from 2.4025; 36.15 Belgian francs, up from 35.35 Friday; and 1.060 lire, up from 1.047.

Gold firmed slightly through the day in quiet London trading to close at \$490.491.50 an ounce.

Financial markets in the United States were closed Monday for Washington's Birthday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Per, and various exchange rates.

Table with columns for Dollar Rates, Per, and various exchange rates.

Executive Opportunity

Executive Opportunity - SOH - Career opportunity back to back

Company Reports

Table with columns for Company Name, 1980, 1979, and other financial data.

Gold Markets

Table with columns for Gold Price, Buy, and Sell.

Budget

Budget - SPECIAL RATES FOR LONGER RENTALS FROM \$14.95 per day

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U.S. Corporate Economists Expecting Late '81 Upturn

By Thomas C. Hayes
NEW YORK — Despite surprisingly steady business signals in January, many corporate economists expect sluggish economic activity in the United States through the first half of 1981...

While most cautiously endorse the combination of federal budget reductions and tax cuts for businesses and individuals that President Reagan is expected to propose Wednesday, they stress that

no change in the gross national product, compared with the last quarter of 1980, or a slight increase. The economists say that Federal Reserve Board policy toward interest rates and money supply growth will play a large role in determining the path of the U.S. economy for the rest of the year.

"We said the economy would just kind of stagger upward slowly through the first half, and that's about what it has been doing so far," said Paul C. Harmon, chief economist at Armco, a diversified steel company.

Last week's reports of a 2-percent increase in January retail sales and a decline in business inventories of 0.2 percent in December caused many economists to revise their first-quarter forecast to either

The Conference Board, an independent research organization, said it revised their first-quarter forecast to more optimistic views last Friday.

"This system is not in any danger whatsoever of another recession," Mr. Sommers said. The December inventory decline actually was understated because of inflation, he said, adding, "A big strength is being built there, and its many corporate economists say things are turning out just as they expected."

Armed's Mr. Harmon said he is watching for changes in more specific measures of business activity. "We tend to look more at physical measures of the economy, like new orders for durable goods, adjusted for inflation, or construction contracts measured in square feet," he said. His forecast for the 1980 GNP was for a decrease of 0.4 percent, compared with the actual 0.1 percent.

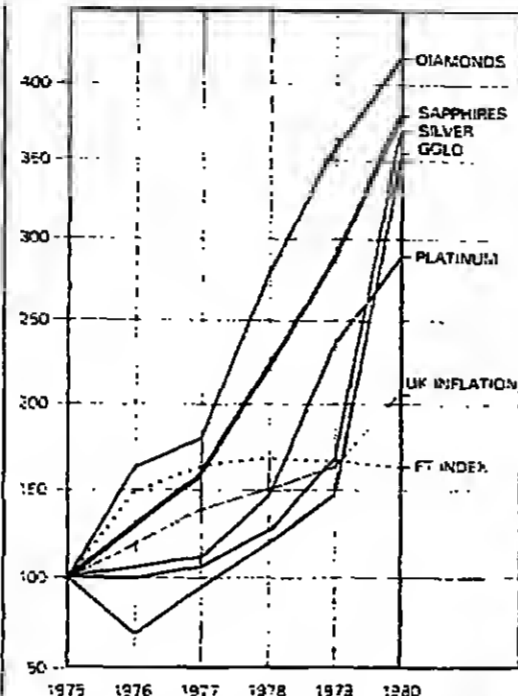
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Every stone is sealed in an S&Q 78 cassette with a micro film of the certificate and Gems International provides a resale service on this basis. As a result, sapphires can now be bought confidently on certificate description.

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Name _____
Address _____
 Tick if you are a Financial Adviser

Gems International (UK) Limited
278-282 High Holborn London WC1V 7HA

London Commodities

Month	High	Low	Close	Previous (Close)
SUGAR	272.00	268.00	270.00	271.50
Nov	270.00	267.00	269.00	270.50
Oct	268.00	265.00	267.00	268.50
Sept	266.00	263.00	265.00	266.50
Aug	264.00	261.00	263.00	264.50
July	262.00	259.00	261.00	262.50
June	260.00	257.00	259.00	260.50
May	258.00	255.00	257.00	258.50
April	256.00	253.00	255.00	256.50
March	254.00	251.00	253.00	254.50
February	252.00	249.00	251.00	252.50
January	250.00	247.00	249.00	250.50

London Metals Market

Month	High	Low	Close	Previous (Close)
Copper	242.00	238.00	240.00	241.50
Nov	240.00	236.00	238.00	239.50
Oct	238.00	234.00	236.00	237.50
Sept	236.00	232.00	234.00	235.50
Aug	234.00	230.00	232.00	233.50
July	232.00	228.00	230.00	231.50
June	230.00	226.00	228.00	229.50
May	228.00	224.00	226.00	227.50
April	226.00	222.00	224.00	225.50
March	224.00	220.00	222.00	223.50
February	222.00	218.00	220.00	221.50
January	220.00	216.00	218.00	219.50

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	181-18	182-18	183-18	184-18	185-18	186-18	187-18	188-18	189-18	190-18
3 months	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
6 months	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
9 months	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12 months	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25

Tokyo Exchange

Symbol	Price	Change
Asahi Chem	1,200	+10
Asahi Glass	1,100	+5
Asahi Ind	1,000	+2
Asahi Paper	900	+1
Asahi Steel	800	+3
Asahi Text	700	+4
Asahi Transp	600	+2
Asahi Util	500	+1
Asahi Misc	400	+0
Asahi Total	300	+1
Asahi Index	200	+0

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	180	+2
Rye	170	+1
Barley	160	+0
Oats	150	+1
Corn	140	+2
Soybeans	130	+3
Cotton	120	+4
Wool	110	+5
Gold	100	+6
Silver	90	+7
Platinum	80	+8
Palladium	70	+9
Rhodium	60	+10
Iridium	50	+11
Rosetta	40	+12
Vanadium	30	+13
Chromium	20	+14
Manganese	10	+15
Iron	0	+16
Cobalt	-10	+17
Nickel	-20	+18
Copper	-30	+19
Aluminum	-40	+20
Zinc	-50	+21
Lead	-60	+22
Tin	-70	+23
Antimony	-80	+24
Bismuth	-90	+25
Mercury	-100	+26
Uranium	-110	+27
Thorium	-120	+28
Plutonium	-130	+29
Neptunium	-140	+30
Americium	-150	+31
Curium	-160	+32
Berkelium	-170	+33
Californium	-180	+34
Einsteinium	-190	+35
Fermium	-200	+36
Mendelevium	-210	+37
Nobelium	-220	+38
Lanthanum	-230	+39
Cerium	-240	+40
Praseodymium	-250	+41
Neodymium	-260	+42
Europium	-270	+43
Gadolinium	-280	+44
Terbium	-290	+45
Dysprosium	-300	+46
Ytterbium	-310	+47
Lutetium	-320	+48
Hafnium	-330	+49
Tantalum	-340	+50
Niobium	-350	+51
Molybdenum	-360	+52
Rhenium	-370	+53
Ruthenium	-380	+54
Rhodium	-390	+55
Palladium	-400	+56
Silver	-410	+57
Copper	-420	+58
Aluminum	-430	+59
Zinc	-440	+60
Lead	-450	+61
Tin	-460	+62
Antimony	-470	+63
Bismuth	-480	+64
Mercury	-490	+65
Uranium	-500	+66
Thorium	-510	+67
Plutonium	-520	+68
Neptunium	-530	+69
Americium	-540	+70
Curium	-550	+71
Berkelium	-560	+72
Californium	-570	+73
Einsteinium	-580	+74
Fermium	-590	+75
Mendelevium	-600	+76
Nobelium	-610	+77
Lanthanum	-620	+78
Cerium	-630	+79
Praseodymium	-640	+80
Neodymium	-650	+81
Europium	-660	+82
Gadolinium	-670	+83
Terbium	-680	+84
Dysprosium	-690	+85
Ytterbium	-700	+86
Lutetium	-710	+87
Hafnium	-720	+88
Tantalum	-730	+89
Niobium	-740	+90
Molybdenum	-750	+91
Rhenium	-760	+92
Ruthenium	-770	+93
Rhodium	-780	+94
Palladium	-790	+95
Silver	-800	+96
Copper	-810	+97
Aluminum	-820	+98
Zinc	-830	+99
Lead	-840	+100
Tin	-850	+101
Antimony	-860	+102
Bismuth	-870	+103
Mercury	-880	+104
Uranium	-890	+105
Thorium	-900	+106
Plutonium	-910	+107
Neptunium	-920	+108
Americium	-930	+109
Curium	-940	+110
Berkelium	-950	+111
Californium	-960	+112
Einsteinium	-970	+113
Fermium	-980	+114
Mendelevium	-990	+115
Nobelium	-1000	+116
Lanthanum	-1010	+117
Cerium	-1020	+118
Praseodymium	-1030	+119
Neodymium	-1040	+120
Europium	-1050	+121
Gadolinium	-1060	+122
Terbium	-1070	+123
Dysprosium	-1080	+124
Ytterbium	-1090	+125
Lutetium	-1100	+126
Hafnium	-1110	+127
Tantalum	-1120	+128
Niobium	-1130	+129
Molybdenum	-1140	+130
Rhenium	-1150	+131
Ruthenium	-1160	+132
Rhodium	-1170	+133
Palladium	-1180	+134
Silver	-1190	+135
Copper	-1200	+136
Aluminum	-1210	+137
Zinc	-1220	+138
Lead	-1230	+139
Tin	-1240	+140
Antimony	-1250	+141
Bismuth	-1260	+142
Mercury	-1270	+143
Uranium	-1280	+144
Thorium	-1290	+145
Plutonium	-1300	+146
Neptunium	-1310	+147
Americium	-1320	+148
Curium	-1330	+149
Berkelium	-1340	+150
Californium	-1350	+151
Einsteinium	-1360	+152
Fermium	-1370	+153
Mendelevium	-1380	+154
Nobelium	-1390	+155
Lanthanum	-1400	+156
Cerium	-1410	+157
Praseodymium	-1420	+158
Neodymium	-1430	+159
Europium	-1440	+160
Gadolinium	-1450	+161
Terbium	-1460	+162
Dysprosium	-1470	+163
Ytterbium	-1480	+164
Lutetium	-1490	+165
Hafnium	-1500	+166
Tantalum	-1510	+167
Niobium	-1520	+168
Molybdenum	-1530	+169
Rhenium	-1540	+170
Ruthenium	-1550	+171
Rhodium	-1560	+172
Palladium	-1570	+173
Silver	-1580	+174
Copper	-1590	+175
Aluminum	-1600	+176
Zinc	-1610	+177
Lead	-1620	+178
Tin	-1630	+179
Antimony	-1640	+180
Bismuth	-1650	+181
Mercury	-1660	+182
Uranium	-1670	+183
Thorium	-1680	+184
Plutonium	-1690	+185
Neptunium	-1700	+186
Americium	-1710	+187
Curium	-1720	+188
Berkelium	-1730	+189
Californium	-1740	+190
Einsteinium	-1750	+191
Fermium	-1760	+192
Mendelevium	-1770	+193
Nobelium	-1780	+194
Lanthanum	-1790	+195
Cerium	-1800	+196
Praseodymium	-1810	+197
Neodymium	-1820	+198
Europium	-1830	+199
Gadolinium	-1840	+200
Terbium	-1850	+201
Dysprosium	-1860	+202
Ytterbium	-1870	+203
Lutetium	-1880	+204
Hafnium	-1890	+205
Tantalum	-1900	+206
Niobium	-1910	+207
Molybdenum	-1920	+208
Rhenium	-1930	+209
Ruthenium	-1940	+210
Rhodium	-1950	+211
Palladium	-1960	+212
Silver	-1970	+213
Copper	-1980	+214
Aluminum	-1990	+215
Zinc	-2000	+216
Lead	-2010	+217
Tin	-2020	+218
Antimony	-2030	+219
Bismuth	-2040	+220
Mercury	-2050	+221
Uranium	-2060	+222
Thorium	-2070	+223
Plutonium	-2080	+224
Neptunium	-2090	+225
Americium	-2100	+226
Curium	-2110	+227
Berkelium</		

Regan Proposals Could Boost Shipyards' Revenues

The pace of shipyard construction could get as much as 10 percent more, according to analysts, if the Reagan administration's proposals for a new shipbuilding program are approved.

That projected sum far exceeds the roughly \$15 billion in revenues the shipyards stood to get under the Carter program, which included building 80 ships and converting or refitting 18 others during the period.

"We're pleased that the administration plans to rebuild the Navy," said Stanley Frankel, a vice president of the New York-based Avondale Shipyard in New Orleans. And J.T. Gilbride, chairman of the Manhattan-based Todd Shipyards,

said, "For the long haul, it's going to be very beneficial."

But other shipbuilding experts calculate that the accelerated program will warrant the employment of, at best, somewhat fewer shipyard workers than the 70,000 employed on naval projects last year; U.S. shipyards currently have 58,000 workers laboring for the Navy.

And, though the prospect of increased work on Navy ships is welcome to shipbuilders, whose industry has been suffering from a lack of new ship construction, reports that the Reagan administration will cut subsidies for commercial

shipbuilding have caused concern. Normally, shipyard revenues constitute roughly 35 percent of a naval construction program's cost, the analysts calculate, with the balance going for weaponry and other government-furnished materials.

The Carter five-year program's cost was to be about \$48 billion; the Reagan program is expected to be almost twice that amount.

Actual outlays, however, depend on congressional approval, and the Reagan administration's first military budget is expected to encounter potential opposition when it goes to Congress later this month.

The high priority the adminis-

tration attaches to naval shipping was emphasized by the new secretary of the Navy, John Lehman Jr. in testimony Feb. 5 before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Stressing the importance of regaining maritime superiority over the Soviet Union, he declared: "Priority is given for our national security requires an active fleet about one-third larger than the one we now have. We should move swiftly to build and modernize a balanced mix of approximately 30 ships per year to achieve a truly capable fleet of about 600 ships and 15 fleet groups."

The administration's thinking calls for the reacquisition of four battleships, now decommissioned in shipyards at Philadelphia and outside Seattle, in addition to the aircraft carrier Oriskany, which is also currently in mothballs, the analyst reports.

But they caution that the ship planning may be revised before it is formally made public. On Wednesday, President Reagan is expected to propose widespread increases in military spending for the fiscal year 1982, which begins Oct. 1, while proposing reductions in other federal spending for the period. Details of the administration's naval construction plans are expected to be made public a week later.

All told, the proposed military spending for the current fiscal year is expected to be about \$32 billion higher than what the Carter administration had envisaged.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 13, 1981

Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
11081 Col. P. A.	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
4175 Compo	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
5291 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
3457 Can. Pac.	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 13, 1981

Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
7251 Norwac	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
5291 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
11115 Ont. A	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
1210	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 16, 1981

ALLIANCE INVESTORS LTD. (Bermuda)	Other Funds
1) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
2) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
3) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
4) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
5) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
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96) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
97) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
98) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
99) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17
100) All. Invest. Fund	\$1.17

Japanese Say Cut In Saudi Oil Seen

TOKYO — Saudi Arabia will reduce crude oil production from the present 10.3 million barrels a day to 8.5 million, Japan's Kyodo news service said Monday.

Kyodo, quoting informed sources, said the Saudis also intend to cut oil output next year to 7 million barrels a day in light of an expected world crude oil glut.

Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco will receive as few as 3 million barrels a day from the Saudis in 1982 compared with 7 million now, the news agency said. But it also said Saudi Arabia is expected to increase the volume of direct-ship and government crude shipments from 1980's 1.6 million barrels a day to 2 million this year and 2.3 million in 1982.

Canadian Indexes

Index	Close	Previous
Montreal	2712	2712
Toronto	22310	22310

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
7251 Norwac	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
5291 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
11115 Ont. A	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
1210	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
108 C. West	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4

EEC Duty on Styrene

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission has imposed an anti-dumping duty of 4 percent on U.S. styrene monomer, a raw material for plastics, the EEC's official journal said Monday. The duty exempts Borg Warner Chemicals, Corden Oil and Chemical, Corden International Sales and Monsanto International Sales.

Italians Win Contract

ROME — An Italian consortium has won a contract for 315 billion lire (about \$303.4 million) to build a hydroelectric plant at Betanona in the Magliana river in Columbia, Fiat said Monday. It said the consortium includes Fiat subsidiary Impregilo.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, February 16, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
1) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
2) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
3) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
4) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
5) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
6) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
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8) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
9) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
10) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
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23) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
24) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
25) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
26) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
27) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
28) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
29) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
30) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
31) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
32) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
33) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
34) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
35) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
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98) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
99) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%
100) All. Invest. Fund	14%	14%

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These securities having been sold publicly this announcement appears as a matter of record only

January 1981

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A subsidiary of IU International Corporation

\$80,000,000
1,600,000 Units
each consisting of
One \$3.00 Cumulative Redeemable Voting Preferred Share
together with
Four Gold Purchase Warrants

Gold Purchase Warrants
Each Unit will include four Gold Purchase Warrants which will be transferable separately from the \$3.00 Preferred Share on or after a date, not later than December 30, 1983, to be determined by Echo Bay and the underwriters. The four Gold Purchase Warrants in total will carry the right to purchase 0.0706 of a troy ounce of gold from Echo Bay at a price of U.S. \$595 per troy ounce. Of the four Gold Purchase Warrants, one will be exercisable on January 31, 1986, one on January 31, 1987, one on January 31, 1988 and one on January 31, 1989 and each will carry the right to purchase one quarter of the aforementioned 0.0706 of a troy ounce of gold.

Price: \$50 (Canadian) per Unit

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McLeod Young Weir Limited	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Greenshields Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Richardson Securities of Canada	Midland Doherty Limited
Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited	Pemberton Securities Limited	Bell Gouinlock Limited
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